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VOL. 42 EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1908. NO. 32.

The Great Forest Fires.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 21.--The forest fires which have just laid waste whole counties in Minnesota, Michigan, and extended into Wisconsin, destroying many towns and making thousands of persons homeless, have focused the attention of both government and state forest officers on the enormous losses of forest wealth which will be checked up to the year 1908.

In the whole northern half of the United States throughout the vast territory extending from coast to coast, the reported destruction by forest fires has been terrific and it is likely that the year will go down as one of the worst in the last quarter century. It seems that no part of the country has escaped the work of the devastating flames. The latest disasters in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin are the worst of the many that have visited the Lake States this year. Other sections have also suffered from forest fires during the spring and summer months, and the people of the Pacific Coast, the Rocky Mountain and the New England states, and Canada have had a thorough, and in some cases, a continuous experience in fire fighting.

Officers in the United States Forest Service here say that it is doubtful if this year's actual losses from forest fires in all parts of the country will ever be known, but it is certain that they will run up so high in the millions that the country will be startled when a compilation of statistics at the end of the season makes it possible to give even the most conservative figures. Suffice it to say, were all the timber burned up this year in all parts of the country converted into cash, it could provide for a good sized navy of first-class battleships.

The fires have done good in one way; they have focused the people's attention on the seriousness of the forest fire problem, practical foresters say, and have started a wide spread movement in many states to check them by adopting national systems of fire protection. Among thinking people there has been awakened an intense interest in throwing a better protection around the forests, which grow more important as a natural resource as the timber supply dwindles.

The government has had a lot of work in the fire fighting line on the National Forests, but serious as the fires have been, careful patrol and the organization of a force to battle with the flames as soon as discovered has hold the losses down to a point, where they are insignificant when one considers the fearful destruction which would have come about had there been no protection.

Although the fire menace has been serious in all seections, officers of the Forest Service estimate that the total cost of the forest fires on the National Forests for the season, exclusive of the salaries of forest officers, will not be more than $30,000. This sum is small when it is remembered that it means fire protection for approximately 165,000,000 acres of National Forests less than two tenths of a mill per acre. Progressive state fire wardens and forest officers, individuals and private corporations having large timber holdings have organized fire fighting forces along much the same line as the government in many cases, and in this way they hane given protection to millions of acres of timber which might have been destroyed had it been left unprotected.

Mr. Sheatz's New Bond.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

State Treasurer John O. Sheatz has taken a long step in the right direction by preparing a new form of bond for state sureties. The new requirements of bondsmen put them in the way for criminal as well as financial responsibility.

The first effect of the new form will be to impress upon bondsmen the liability they are assuming. The second will be to secure State officers absolute assurance of the financial ability of offering securities. And finally the state will have recourse in criminal prosecution of any who falsely represent their financial standing.

This reform may well be regarded as of the utmost importance—as superior even to the act governing depositories and requiring payment of interest.

The plan is distinctly a credit to Treasurer Sheatz His handling of the State funds has justified the confidence of the voters who elected him and this movement to increase the safety of public deposits marks him as a progressive Treasurer.

It is much better than the issuing of sensational statements at critical junctures during the State campaigns.

Hackenberg Agency.

FOR RENT—A good house with all modern improvements.

18tf WM. HACKENBERG

Voters Must Pay Their Own Taxes.

The Act of March 5th, 1906, makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any one not a candidate or the treasurer of a political committee to pay, give or lend or to agree to pay, give or lend any money or other valuable thing whether contributed by himself or by any other person, for any election expenses whatever to any one except to a candidate or to a political committee.

The same act requires all payments by a political committee to be made through its treasurer and makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for a candidate or the treasurer of a political committee to pay, give or lend or agree to pay give or lend, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the payment of taxes to qualify any person to vote.

A man may pay his taxes to qualify him to vote through an agent, but it must be with his own money. The agency must be in writing and payment cannot be made through a candidate or a political committee.

Edison Prophesies.

Thomas A. Edison, inventor, in the course of a talk on aerial navigation, declared that within five years airships would carry passengers across the ocean in eighteen hours, at the rate of two hundred miles per hour. He said the north pole would be reached in a forty-hour trip and that a perfected helioceptal would circle the globe in a week. He said neither Wright brothers aeroplane nor any airship built on that principle nor along the idea of the dirigible balloon would ever be practical for use or a success commercially. He asserted the proper idea had not yet been worked out, but would be within five years.

Pay Your Taxes and Vote.

Saturday, October 3d, is the last day to pay taxes in order to qualify for the November election.

Failure to pay taxes on or before this date means that your vote is lost. Duty demands that every citizen make sure that he can cast his ballot. Carelessness or neglect should not prevent any man from exercising his privilege as a citizen to vote. Remember the date.

Hi Henry Dead.

Hi Henry, the popular Band and Minstrel man, well known in this section, died at Boise, Idaho, a week ago. He was a wealthy mine owner. Many years ago he made his home at Renovo, being instructor of the band at that place.

[Translated from German.]

A Problem to be Figured Out by High School Pupils—Figures Do Not Lie.

The manager of a farm one day sent two of his servants to market with a number of chickens to sell. Each one received 30, with instructions to sell at best possible price. In order that in case one should sell for more than the other, and the one getting less for her number would possibly get a calling down from the manager, they agreed to put the whole sum received together and then divide it by one-half, so that they could both show the same result. One servant sold, (as this happened in Germany we give the price in marks) her chickens for the price of five marks for each two chickens. She received therefore, for her 30 chickens 15 x 5 marks equals 75 marks. The other only received five marks for each three chickens, a total of 10 x 5 marks equals 50 marks. Together they have therefore received 75 and 50 marks, is 125 marks. The servants being rather weak in arithmetic, they therefore decided to go to the village merchant and have him make the division. The merchant figures this way: One part of the lot of chickens sold for five marks for each two the other for five marks for each three, together for each five chickens 10 marks. They had 60 chickens, therefore 60 divided by five results 12 x 10 equals 120 marks. The servants have 125 marks in their pockets, because one received 75 marks and the other 50 marks. Then who is right? The merchant who evidently figured right at 120 marks or the servants who have 125 marks to show. XX

For Sale.

1000 strawberry plants, pedigree stock, grown from R. M. Kellogg, Co., thoroughbred, for variety and price call on Herbert Day, at Tannery Office. 29-3t.

For Rent.

Furnished rooms for light house keeping. Apply to Arthur Frappier, corner Fifth and Cherry streets,

Last Days of the Fair.

Thursday was the banner day of the Cameron County Fair. The largest crowd ever assembled on the Keystone grounds was there on that day. Our fire department in full force, headed by the popular Fisk's Juvenile Band marched to the fair grounds and made a good showing. The races and pie-eating contest were especially good and enjoyed by all the participants, as well as spectators. Master Horton Simmons, the bright little son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Simmons, of East Allegany Ave., captured first prize for the best looking two year old child and he well deserved it as he is a most beautiful child. The ball game on Thursday betwen Emporium and Renovo, was interesting from start to finish and resulted in a score of six to two in favor of the home team. The game was well played. The people having stands were more than busy all day and a lively interest was manifested in everything. Friday, the closing day, passed off with the same general interest that was displayed throughout the entire Fair and thus closed the best Fair ever held in Cameron county.

Yon Yonson Coming.

Amusement lovers are now awaiting the coming of our old and tried Swedish friend "Yon Yonson" at the Emporium Opera House, Friday evening, Oct. 2. Ben Hendricks is advertised as the actor that will make millions laugh and in the charcter of "Yon" hs is destined to make those same millions laugh again and also shed a few tears, as there are many pathetic touches in this big good natured lovable Swede. "Yon Yonson" is a comedy drama of the polite kind containing nothing in the least suggestive. Mr. Hendricks' singing specialties are original and will doubtless prove an especially enjoyable feature.

Interesting Relic.

While standing in front of our office, one evening last week, talking to two of our friends and subscribers, we noticed Mr. J. H. Beck was holding a plain oak cane. "What is that?" we asked. Holding it up, he remarked: "This cane is made from a piece of oak plank that I and a Bohemian sailor fished out of Gen'l Perry's vessell "Niagara," about twenty-five years ago. The boat was sunk in the Bay about two miles from Erie. The Bohemian sailor knew the exact location of the boat and one evening rowed me out. We finally succeeded in fishing out a plank from the boat, which lies in a sand bed, covered by about twelve feet of water. It has always been a mystery to me why the boat has not been raised before this." Mr. Beck highly prizes the cane, which he had on exhibition at the Fair.

Chance for an Ostrich Plume.

Office of Richard Kuehne.

EMPORIUM, PA., SEPT. 17, 1908.

Contest Editor, Gazette and Bulletin, Williamsport, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Your great contest wherein you make it possible for seven of the most popular ladies living in Emporium, St. Marys, Ridgway, Johnsonburg or Kane, to visit the Island of Bermuda as guest of your valuable paper, and as my pride and interest centers in our own town, Emporium, I wish you would say through the colums of your paper, the following:

To the contestant who receives the first, second or third highest number of votes and is a contestant making our town, Emporium, her home, I will give to her one magnificent colored ostrich plume, valued at $15.00. In case more than one should be among the winners from Emporium, the one receiving the highest number of votes will receive the plume. Hoping our own girls will head the list, we are.

Yours truly,

RICHARD KUEHNE,

Emporium's Leading Dry Goods House.

Still More Room Needed.

No one supposed a few years ago when the Hon. Josiah Howard put up the first building for the County Fair, that it would ever amount to anything but now with two extra buildings we are still short of room and we all realize that Cameron county is as good as any other county and that we can accomplish many good things if we only pull together.

U. S. Powder Demonstrations.

Demonstrations by the U. S. Government, of the workings of dynamite, was held in Pittsburg during the past week. Members of the Cameron County Fraternity who attended were: Messrs. Henry Auchu, A. C Blum, H. A. Cox, G. M. Smutz and Chas. W. Shaffer. The experiments were very interesting and the gentlemen were royally entertained.

New Home.

Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Felt, we learn will occupy the J. P. Felt residence. The dental rooms will remain in the Rockwell block.

Opening of Rink.

The roller skating rink will open on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 to 5:30 and also in the evening and hereafter every evening until further notice.

Another Druggist in Town.

Another young druggist has put in its appearance in Emporium, at the residence of George Taggart. Mother and son doing nicely. Grand-pa L. Taggart is now grand-pa four times.

Has Joined the Clan.

Judge George J. LaBar has at last, after looking over the field for some time, purchrsed an auto-carriage. With the assistance of Geo. Huffman he is busy "getting the hang of the creature" Emporium now boasts of fifteen autos.

Frank T. Beers Improving.

Mr. H. C. Olmsted has received a telegram from his daughter, at Barksdale, Wis., with the pleasing information that "Mr. Frank T. Beers' condition is in no way dangerous and he is steadily improving." This is pleasing to his Emporium friends.

Coppersmith's Fall Opening.

The attractions at Coppersmith's Fall Opening, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 1st and 2nd. Latest novelties not only in Pattern Hats but we show a fine line of ladies suits, ranging in prices from $13.50 to $30 00. Remember the dates.

Jumped the Track.

The Erie Flyer coming east on Tuesday met with a slight accident just outside of St. Marys, when the engine and tender left the rails. The train was not going fast, having slowed down to pass mail going west and it was stopped after it had gone about the length of the engine. The cars remained on the rails. The train was delayed about 50 minutes.

Cameron County Represented.

This county was represented at the opening of the Republican campaign at Wilkes Barre, last week, by the Republican State League Clubs. Congressman C. F. Barclay, Representative Josiah Howard, Judge Geo. J. La Bar and Hon H.H. Mullin represented this county. The monster meeting in the armory building, at which Vice Presidential candidate Sherman, Senator Penrose, Congressman Longworth and others spoke. It was the largest political meeting ever held in Wilkes Barre. Grand meeting.

An Oregon Visitor.

Mrs. Frank W. Ayers and two children, of Portland, Oregon, after visiting in Emporium for three weeks, guest of Jos. Lechner and family on third street leave to-day for Jamestown, N. Y. where they will visit until latter part of Oct., at which time they start for their western home. The eastern visit has been very pleasant to Mrs. A., who met scores of old friends and relatives in Emporium, Buffalo and other points on the route. The PRESS was honored by a visit from this lady and we were glad to learn they are prosperous and contented in their western home; also that Ray White, formerly employed in this office, holds down a first-class position in Oregon. Always glad to hear of former Cameronites being prosperous. Of course the PRESS will be a weekly letter to them.

Active in Virginia.

We are pleased to note, in the Covington, Va., Sentinel, that our old friend and former citizen, Mr. Geo. W. Huntley, Jr., is in the harness for the Republican candidates. Mr. Huntley is an able gentleman; truthful, honest and very progressive. Had he remained in the North no doubt his fine legal attainments would have pushed him to the front ere this. Virginia gains an excellent gentleman:

Mr. G. W. Hunley, Jr., was elected president who made an excellent address paying in the course of his remarks the highest compliment to the south. He said that he was born in the north, had lived in the west and expected to die in the south, that it was the most favored section under the canopy of heaven, that in addition to its great mineral wealth, you can raise anything that grows in any other sections of the country and a great many other things, and that the only thing needed to make it blossom as the rose was more liberal views on political matters. He said that if there was any section in the United States that needed Republican principles applied to make the country and people prosperous it was the south.

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to use for piles. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Convention of Sunday School Workers.

Next Tuesday evening, Sept. 29th, at the Presbyterian Church will be held the opening session of the Convention of Sunday School Workers of Cameron County, and the attendance and co-operation of all church people is earnestly invited.

"*Stop, Look and Listen*" all you church people, and other people, who wish to grow and help others grow a little also. Don't you think the people of this county are worth bothering with? Do you Methodists and Baptists think that the Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Free Methodists are not worth meeting with, or do you Episcopalians and Evangelicans think you can not see any good in meeting with the Romanists and the Methodists? Supposing that you are so orthodox or that your standard of principles are so high, don't you know them well enough to half-way tell them and help the other fellow a little bit?

If you are bashful or unlearned in speech making, then give us of your good-will and gracious presence.

The Committee on entertainment will provide rooms and meals for all attending delegates.

THE COMMITTEE.

Gone to Conference.

The Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Schriner left on Wednesday for Oil City to attend the annual conference. It is the unanimous wish of the Free Methodist congregation here that the Rev. Schriner be returned to Emporium. He is an energetic worker in the field of the Lord and has accomplished much good here We hope he will be returned to this charge, which we learn is almost positive.

Fine Residence.

The residence of John T. Howard, on West Fourth street, is now completed on the inside and Mr. and Mrs. Howard are now nicely domiciled in their new home. A new flag stone walk has been laid in front of the home and when all the improvement on the exterior have been completed and everything of the most modern improvements within the home, it will be one of the finest residences in the borough.

Successful Farmer.

Mr. Wm. McElvane, who conducts the "Robert Lord farm" at Cameron, now owned by L. K. Huntington, was in town on Tuesday and visited the PRESS office, on business. He is making a success of his work and supplies our citizens with an abundance of fruit and vegetables, nice and fresh.

Announcement.

During our opening, September 30th and Oct. 1st, Miss Fisher, of Olean, will be with us and will have a complete line of Hair Goods.

Pompedours, pompedour rolls, pin curls, cluster curls, transformations, curley switches and all of the new novelties that are used this season.

LUDLAMS.

Large Tomato.

Mrs. P. R. Beattie, of Sixth street, has the record of raising the largest tomato this season, weighing two pounds, eight and one-half ounces. Her modesty prevented her from having it on exhibition at the fair last week, where it certainly should have been, as it would surely have captured a prize.

NEW TO-DAY.

R. Kuehne—New Adv.
Humphrey Med Co.—New adv.
Mrs. Coppersmith—New adv.
Jasper Harris—New adv.
Misses Ludlam—New adv.
Geo. J. LaBar—New adv.
J. H. Day—New adv.
First National Bank—New adv.
Doan's Kidney Pills.—Local.
Pennsylvania Railroad—New adv.
Rexall Remedies—New adv.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.,—new adv.

Merry-Go-Round.

Mr. Frank Aten, who operarted the merry-go-round on the fair grounds, has decided to remain in Emporium all this week, south Broad street, every evening. Mattinee Saturday afternoon. Tickets 5c; six for 25c.

Cattle for Sale.

One cow giving milk and two calves born June and July. Just suited for butchering. Also ten ton of hay. Inquire at this office or Chas. Edgar, Whittemore Hill. 30tf.

For Light Housekeeping.

Four good unfurnished rooms, with use of bath and kitchen jointly with present tenant. Apply at PRESS office. 32tf

THE WEATHER.
FRIDAY Fair.
SATURDAY Fair.
SUNDAY Fair.

ASSETS

First National Bank,

EMPORIUM, PA.

At the close of business Sept. 23, 1908.

$785,182.06

DEPOSITORS SECURITY.

In addition to its excellent facilities, this bank has the advantage of abundant

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Profits	103,032
Additional liability of its 46 stockholders	$100,000
	$303,032

A good board of directors, as follows: Hon. B. W. Green, W. L. Sykes, Hon. Josiah Howard, N. Seger, J. Pitt Felt, Joseph Kaye, John E. Smith and T. B. Lloyd, and strong body of 46 stockholders and with 24 years experience in banking convince us that conservative methods are always best—best for the bank and best for the people.

INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

DR. LEON REX FELT,
DENTIST.
Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

DR. H. W. MITCHELL,
DENTIST,
(Successor to Dr. A. B. Mead.)
Office over A. F. Vogt's Shoe Store,
Emporium, Pa 12y

The County Sunday School Convention.

The Annual County Sunday School Convention will he held in the Presbyterian Church, this place, beginning on next Tuesday evening, Sept. 29th, and extending through morning, afternoon and evening sessions on Wednesday, the 30th. The program outlined in last week's PRESS will be followed.

Mr. W. D Reel, and Miss Ermina C. Lincoln, Philadelphia will represent the State organization.

Each Sunday school in the county is entitled to two delegates. Each superintendent should see that delegates are appointed or elected. All delegates are asked to report on their arrival to the committee on entertainment at the First Presbyterian Church.

Notice to Water Consumers.

To Water Consumers of the Emporium Water Company:

Owing to the unusual continued drought, the water in the reservoirs has reached the danger point and in order to keep the supply for domestic use and fire protection, we are compelled to order the discontinuance of all lawn, garden and porch sprinklers, vegetable sprays, automobile washers in garages, buggy washers in liveries and private barns until further notice.

If our inspectors find any violation of the ordinance governing the water department, particularly the wasting of water through leaky fixtures or otherwise, the supply will be shut off from such premises without further notice and a penalty imposed for such violation.

J. F. PARSONS,
President Emporium Water Co.
J. D. LOGAN, Sec'y.
T. F. MOORE, Supt. 32-3t

Emmanuel Church Notice.

Sept. 27th, 15th Sunday after Trinity: 10:30 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 12 m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

DEATH S DOINGS

WEISENFLUH.

ARNOLD WEISENFLUH, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Weisenfluh, died last Tuesday morning at the family residence on West Sixth street at 8 o'clock. Deceased was born in Emporium, November 12, 1899, and was in his ninth year. Arnold was a very bright child and a general favorite with all and will be greatly missed especialiy in the family circle as he was an only son and brother. Although never a very healthy or rugged child yet he never complained and about six weeks ago was stricken with inflamation of bowels and he gradually failed and in spite of all that loving hands could do, as he was constantly administered to by a devoted mother and father and faithful sisters, death claimed him and the spirit of the little sufferer was wafted to the great beyond. Deceased is survived by his parents and five sisters, Mrs. George Neidlinger, of Ridgway, and the Misses Kate, Anna, Margaret and Clara at home. The funeral will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence, Rev. G. H. Johnston to officiate four; sisters of the deceased will be the bearers. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the PRESS and a large circle of frieuds.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Staggering Losses by Fire.

The totals of fire loss in this country may signify little to the average mind, but the comparative figures should mean much. The figures issued by the national board of fire underwriters show that the average fire loss per capita in the United States for the last five years was $3.02, against 33 cents for six European countries, including France, Germany and Austria. It may be objected perhaps that it is unfair to select this particular period for purposes of comparison, since both the Baltimore fire of 1904 and the San Francisco fire of 1906 are included in it. And yet, says the New York Globe, if these two fires, representing about $350,000,000, were deducted from the total fire loss of the country for the five years—which is estimated at $1,257,716,955—the total would be reduced by but little over a fourth. And the American per capita loss would remain about 6½ times larger than the European. What is to blame for this great disparity? Are we so much more careless than Europeans? Are European building codes, fire departments and water supplies from 6½ to 10 times better than those found in the United States?

Improving the Farmer's Life.

In the earlier years of agricultural colleges some very intelligent farmers held their teaching in slight esteem. They were "theoretical," "scientific," and could bring to practical farming but little aid. Demonstrations, experimental farms conducted by college instructors, the results obtained by the first few graduates who applied their college acquired knowledge to farm work changed the views of the farmers, who then more generally sent their sons to agricultural colleges. Even then for a time many of the farmers' sons after finishing their studies went as before to the towns to seek careers instead of returning to the farm. Now, however, declares the New York Sun, not only do the farmers' sons return from the agricultural college to the farm, but town boys influenced by the spread of information as to the attractive profits of agriculture earned by those who farm scientifically, go to the farm from college instead of returning to the town.

This is a skeptical age, notwithstanding the fact that there are many "easy marks" who can be readily "worked" by appeals to their credulity. A Hindoo hypnotist out in Ohio had a lively experience owing to the prevalent doubt as to the genuineness of his exploits. He professed to hypnotize a young girl and bury her in a grave in which she was left for nine days. But certain unbelievers alleged that a tunnel led to the grave, that the coffin had a fake bottom and that the girl's pretended hypnotic sleep without food was a "fake." So wrought up were some of the crowd, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times, that there were threats of "gun play" and general commotion. The excitement calmed down, but while it lasted there was every prospect of a row. The man from Ohio nowadays much resembles his fellow-American from Missouri. He wants to be shown.

An Idaho farmer has been experimenting with a variety of wheat which he asserts furnishes a peculiarly hard and hardy grain and is so prolific that a yield of 200 bushels per acre may be anticipated. That proportion, if carried through the entire wheat belt, would give a total of five billion bushels for the United States. As the world's output now is something more than three billion bushels, the sanguine Idaho man's predictions, if fulfilled, would make this country still more completely than at present the food purveyor of the globe. Some allowance must be made for possibilities, but the new wheat really appears to be a good thing.

Some of the farmers resent the efforts of the president to make their homes brighter. They think that a more practical way would be to send paint to them instead of a commission.

PRESIDENT URGES ELECTION OF TAFT

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE PAID TO THE NOMINEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

HELD UP AS MODEL CITIZEN OF NATION.

In a Letter to His Old Friend, Mr. Conrad Kohrs of Helena, Montana, the Chief Executive Appeals to the Party to Support the Man Best Fitted to Carry On the Policies Inaugurated by the Present Administration.

Mr. Conrad Kohrs, of Helena, Montana, is an old time Montana cattle man and one of the most prominent citizens of Montana. He and the president came into close relationship more than 20 years ago when they were both members of the Montana Stock Growers' association, the president being at that time the representative of the Little Missouri Stock Growers in the association. The intimacy has been kept up ever since. Mr. Kohrs is one of the pioneer citizens of the northern Rocky mountain region and one of the men who has taken a leading part in its great development.

Sagamore Hill,
Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Kohrs:

I have received your letter about the candidacy of Mr. Taft, the man who I feel is in an especial sense the representative of all that in which I most believe in political life.

Every good citizen should desire to see both prosperity and justice, prosperity and fair and righteous dealing as between man and man, obtain permanently in this great republic. As a people we are justly proud of our business industry, of our energy and intelligence in our work; and it is entirely right that we should ask ourselves as to any given course of conduct: "Will it be profitable?" But it is also no less emphatically true that the bulk of our people, the plain people who found in Abraham Lincoln their especial champion and spokesman, regard the question: "Is this morally right?" as even more important than the question: "Is this profitable?" when applied to any given course of conduct. Indeed, in the long run our people are sure to find that in all dealings, alike in the business and the political world, what is really profitable is that which is morally right. The last few years have seen a great awakening of the public conscience and the growth of a stern determination to do away with corruption and unfair dealing, political, economic, social. It is urgently necessary that this great reform movement should go on. But no reform movement is healthy if it goes on by spasms; if it is marked by periods of frenzied advance, followed, as such periods of frenzied advance must always be followed, by equally violent periods of reaction. To permit the direction of our public affairs to fall alternately into the hands of the revolutionaries and reactionaries, of the extreme radicals of unrest and of the bigoted conservatives who recognize no wrongs to remedy, would merely mean that the nation had embarked on a feverish course of violent oscillation which would be fraught with great temporary trouble, and would produce no adequate good in the end. The true friend of reform, the true foe of abuses, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he cannot perform, that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that, while steadily advancing, he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions. In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all of these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the civil war has surpassed. The honest man of means, the honest and law-abiding business man, can feel safe in his hands because of the very fact that the dishonest man of great wealth, the man who swindles or robs his fellows, would not so much as dare to defend his evil-doing in Mr. Taft's presence. The honest wage-worker, the honest laboring man, the honest farmer, the honest mechanic or small trader, or man of small means, can feel that in a peculiar sense Mr. Taft will be his representative because of the very fact that he has the same scorn for the demagog that he has for the corruptionist, and that he would front threats of personal violence from a mob with the unequaling and lofty indifference with which he would front the bitter anger of the wealthiest and most powerful corporations.

I have naturally a peculiar interest in the success of Mr. Taft and in seeing him backed by a majority in both houses of congress which will heartily support his policies. For the last ten years, while I have been governor of New York and president, I have been thrown into the closest intimacy with him, and he and I have on every essential point stood in heartiest agreement, shoulder to shoulder. We have the same views as to what is demanded by the national interest and honor, both within our own borders and as regards the relations of this nation with other nations. There is no fight for decency and fair dealing which I have waged in which I have not had his heartiest and most effective sympathy and support, and the policies for which I stand are his policies as much as mine.

Mr. Taft can be trusted to exact justice from the railroads for the very reason that he can be trusted to do justice to the railroads. The railroads are the chief instruments of interstate commerce in the country, and they can neither be held to a proper accountability on the one hand nor given proper protection on the other, save by the affirmative action of the federal government. The law as laid down by the federal courts clearly shows that the states have not and cannot devise laws adequate to meet the problems caused by the great growth of the railroads doing an interstate commerce business, for more than four-fifths of the business of the railroads is interstate, and under the constitution of the United States only the federal government can exercise control thereover. It is absolutely necessary that this control should be affirmative and thoroughgoing. All interstate business carried on by the great corporations should, in the interest of the whole people, be far more closely supervised than at present by the national government; but this is especially true of the railroads, which cannot exist at all save by the exercise of powers granted them on behalf of the people, and which, therefore, should be held to a peculiar accountability to the people. It is in the interest of the people that they should not be permitted to do injustice; and it is no less to the interest of the people that they should not suffer injustice. It is to the interest of shipper, farmer, wage-worker business man, honest shareholder, and honest manager alike that there should be economy, honesty, intelligence and fair treatment of all. The stockholders must receive an ample return on their investments or the railroads cannot be built and successfully maintained; and the rates to shippers and the wages to employes, from the highest to the lowest, must all be conditioned upon this fact. On the other hand, in a public service corporation we have no right to allow such excessive profits as will necessitate rates being unduly high and wages unduly low. Again, while in all proper ways rates must be kept low, we must always remember that we have no right and no justification to reduce them when the result is the reduction of the wages of the great army of railroad men. A fair working arrangement must be devised according to the needs of the several cases, so that profits, wages and rates shall each be reasonable with reference to the other two—and in wages I include the properly large amounts which should always be paid to those whose masterful ability is required for the successful direction of great enterprises.

If there is one body of men more than another whose support I feel I have a right to challenge on behalf of Secretary Taft it is the body of wage-workers of the country. A stauncher friend, a fairer and truer representative, they cannot find within the borders of the United States. He will do everything in his power for them except to do that which is wrong; he will do wrong for no man, and therefore can be trusted by all men.

Mr. Taft has been attacked because of the injunctions he delivered while on the bench. I am content to rest his case on these very injunctions; I maintain that they show why all our people should be grateful to him and should feel it safe to intrust their dearest interests to him. Most assuredly he never has yielded and never will yield to threat or pressure of any sort, as little if it comes from labor as if it comes from capital; he will no more tolerate the violence of a mob than the corruption and oppression and arrogance of a corporation or of a wealthy man. He will not consent to limit the power of the courts to put a stop to wrongdoing wherever found. This very fact should make the labor people feel a peculiar confidence in him. His record as a judge makes the whole country his debtor. His actions and decisions are part of the great traditions of the bench. They guaranteed and set forth in striking fashion the rights of the general public as against the selfish interests of any class, whether of capitalists or of laborers. They set forth and stand by the rights of the wage-workers to organize and to strike, as unequivocally as they set forth and stand by the doctrine that no conduct will be tolerated that would spell destruction to the nation as a whole. As for the attack upon his injunctions in labor disputes, made while he was on the bench, I ask that the injunctions be carefully examined. I ask that every responsible and fair-minded labor leader, every responsible and fair-minded member of a labor organization, read these injunctions for himself. If he will do so, instead of condemning them he will heartily approve of them and will recognize this further astonishing fact that the principles laid down by Judge Taft in these very injunctions, which laboring people are asked to condemn, are themselves the very principles which are now embodied in the laws or practices of every responsible labor organization. Judge Taft on the bench—as since in the Philippines, in Panama, in Cuba, in the war department—showed himself to be a wise, a fearless, and an upright servant of the whole people, whose services to the whole people were beyond all price.

Let all fairminded men, wage-workers and capitalists alike, consider yet another fact. In one of his decisions upon the bench Judge Taft upheld in the strongest fashion, and for the first time gave full vitality to, the principle of the employers' liability for injuries done workmen. This was before any national law on the subject was enacted. Judge Taft's sense of right, his indignation against oppression in any form, against any attitude that is not fair and just, drove him to take a position which was violently condemned by short-sighted capitalists and employers of labor, which was so far in advance of the time that it was not generally upheld by the state courts, but which we are now embodying in the law of the land. Judge Taft was a leader, a pioneer, while on the bench, in the effort to get justice for the wage-worker, in jealous championship of his rights; and all upright and farsighted laboring men should hold it to his credit that at the same time he fearlessly stood against the abuses of labor, just as he fearlessly stood against the abuses of capital. If elected, he has shown by his deeds that he will be president of no class, but of the people as a whole; he can be trusted to stand stoutly against the two real enemies of our democracy—against the man who to please one class would undermine the whole foundation of orderly liberty, and against the man who in the interest of another class would secure business prosperity by sacrificing every right of the working people.

I would for no consideration advise the wage-worker to do what I thought was against his interest. I ask his support for Mr. Taft exactly as I ask such support from every farsighted and right-thinking American citizen; because I believe with all my heart that nowhere within the borders of our great country can there be found another man who will as vigilantly and efficiently as Mr. Taft support the rights of the working man as he will the rights of every man who in good faith strives to do his duty as an American citizen. He will protect the just rights of both rich and poor, and he will war relentlessly against lawlessness and injustice whether exercised on behalf of property or of labor.

On the bench Judge Taft showed the two qualities which make a great judge: wisdom and moral courage. They are also the two qualities which make a great president.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Conrad Kohrs, Helena, Mont.

Unique Southern Railroad.

The Public Belt railroad of New Orleans has been partially completed, and is about ready to begin business. This Belt railroad is unique. The entire water front on both banks of the Mississippi river belongs, with the exception of several special landing places, to the municipality itself. In order to enable the railroad cars to reach the wharves and to lie alongside the ships for the transfer and exchange of cargoes the city of New Orleans, owning the river banks, has built along the river front a railroad whose tracks connect with those of all the trunk lines reaching this city, and by means of this municipal railway it is a simple affair to receive cars from all the trunk lines and to deliver cars to all these lines and either connect with the shipping in the river or with the stores, warehouses and factories in various parts of the city, and with which the Belt connects.—N. O. Picayune.

Both Dress Alike.

Both men and women in Lapland dress precisely alike. They wear tunics belted loosely at the waist, tight breeches, wrinkled leather stockings and pointed shoes, their whole appearance, in short, is identical, at least to the casual observer.

AEROPLANE FALLS; DEATH FOLLOWS

LIEUT. SELFRIDGE IS KILLED AND ORVILLE WRIGHT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A PROPELLER BLADE BROKE.

Aeroplane Is Wrecked While Encircling the Drill Grounds at Fort Myer, Va., and Carrying Two Passengers.

Washington, D. C.—After having drawn the attention of the world to his aeroplane flights at Fort Myer and having established new world records for heavier than air flying machines, Orville Wright on Thursday met with a tragical mishap while making a two-man flight. The aeroplanist was accompanied by Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the signal corps of the army. Lieut. Selfridge was terribly injured and died at 8:10 o'clock Thursday night. Mr. Wright was seriously injured, but is expected to recover.

While the machine was encircling the drill grounds a phopeller blade snapped off and, hitting some other part of the intricate mechanism, caused it to overturn in the air and fall to the ground, enveloping the two occupants in the debris.

Soldiers and spectators ran across the field to where the aeroplane had fallen and assisted in lifting Wright and Selfridge from under the tangled mass of machinery, rods, wires and shreds of muslin. Mr. Wright was conscious and said:

"Oh, hurry and lift the motor." Lieut. Selfridge was unconscious and had apparently struck the ground with great force. His head was covered with blood and he was choking when the soldiers extricated him from under the machine.

Dr. Watters, a New York physician, was one of the first to reach the spot and rendered first aid to the injured men. When their wounds had been bandaged Wright and Selfridge were taken to the Fort Myer hospital at the other end of the field. It was feared that Wright was suffering from internal injuries. He had lapsed into a state of semi-consciousness by the time he reached the hospital, while Selfridge did not regain consciousness at all. He was suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull and was in a critical condition.

After a hurried surgical examination, it was announced that Mr. Wright was not dangerously injured. He is suffering from a fracture of his left thigh and several ribs on the right side are fractured. Both men received deep cuts about the head. Mr. Wright regained consciousness at the hospital and dictated a cablegram to his brother at Le Mans, France, and requested that the same message be sent to his sister and father at Dayton, O., assuring them that he was all right.

Mr. Wright on Wednesday replaced the propellers which he has been using with another pair, the blades of which are six inches longer. They were used for the first time in Thursday's disastrous flight, and many who have witnessed Mr. Wright's flights at Fort Myer believe the change of propellers caused the accident. An examination of the broken blade showed that it had been snapped off at a point one-fourth of the distance from the hub. A deep indentation in the broken piece indicated that it had struck some other part of the aeroplane.

Octave Chanute, the father of aeronautics in America, who came to Washington several days ago for the purpose of seeing Orville Wright's flights, examined the wreckage. He said that if the Wrights had used but one propeller instead of two the result would have been at least as serious.

Only Thursday morning Mr. Wright had been asked what the result would be if one of his propellers broke while the machine was in flight. "The other propeller would tend to turn the machine around," he said, "but I would top the motor and glide to the earth."

City Officials Invited Plague.

St. Petersburg, Russia. — Three hundred and five cases and 115 deaths from Asiatic cholera were reported for the 24 hours ending at noon Thursday. The municipal administrations are under fire from all sides for their criminal inefficiency in handling the epidemic and for their failure to make adequate preparation for hospital, ambulance and sanitary devices. Although they had ample warning of the coming of the disease, no effective steps were taken to stamp out the scourge; even the elementary precautions of disinfecting and cleaning were neglected.

Marshes are Ablaze.

Laporte, Ind. — A wall of flame a mile long is sweeping through the Kankakee marshes, destroying everything in its path. It is feared that there will be a repetition of the fire of 1873, when the flames ate ten feet into the earth.

Big Registration in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo. — The registration of St. Louis voters for the presidential election closed Thursday night and indicates that the record has been broken.

ATTACKS FORAKER AND BRYAN

W. R. HEARST MAKES SENSATIONAL SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS.

Tells of Money Paid to Foraker by Standard Oil Co. and Calls Bryan a Political Juggler.

St. Louis, Mo. — William Randolph Hearst, in a speech opening the Independence party's campaign in Missouri at the Odeon theater Friday night answered the reply of Senator Foraker to the letters read by Mr. Hearst in Columbus Thursday night and read two more letters purporting to have been written by John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Co. to Foraker.

The new letters, Mr. Hearst said, refuted the contention of the Ohio senator that all his work for the Standard Oil Co. related solely to Ohio matters.

The first letter follows:

"New York, January 27, 1902.

"My Dear Senator:—Responding to your favor of the 25th, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith a certificate of deposit for $50,000, in accordance with our understanding. Your letter states the conditions correctly and I trust the transaction will be successfully consummated. Very truly yours, "J. D. ARCHBOLD."

The second letter read by Mr. Hearst was as follows:

"New York, February 25, 1902.

"My Dear Senator:—I venture to write you a word as to the bill introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas, known as S. B. 649, intended to amend the act 'to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, etc.,' introduced by him December 4.

"It really seems as though this bill is unnecessarily severe and even vicious. Is it not much better to test the application of the Sherman act before resorting to a measure of this kind. I hope you will feel so about it and I will be greatly pleased to have a word from you on the subject. The bill is, I believe, still in committee. Yours very truly,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

A good sized audience greeted Hearst when he began his speech, but approval of his utterances was by no means unanimous. Hisses were mingled with cheers when he assailed the Democratic party and Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Hearst devoted a portion of his speech to Gov. C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, whom he charged with having served the Standard Oil Co. To the defense of Mr. Haskell that another Mr. Haskell was involved, Mr. Hearst replied with affidavits alleged to have been made by ex-Attorney General Monnett of Ohio and Assistant Attorney General Bennett of that state, in which the name of C. N. Haskell distinctly appears.

Mr. Hearst gave his reasons for leaving the Democratic party.

"Mr. Bryan," he said, "is a shell man at a county fair, executing a shell game. Where is the little ball of free silver, of public ownership, of the referendum? Gone.

"Mr. Bryan is an astounding juggler. He balances on one hand Belmont, the union labor breaker, and on the other, Gompers, union labor leader.

"Mr. Bryan is a political loose skin man. You cannot tell whether he is coming or going."

Chicago, Ill.—Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma gave out a statement Friday night denying that he had ever had anything to do with the Standard Oil Co. as charged by Mr. Hearst at Columbus.

"It is true that a Mr. Haskell was mentioned in the records," said Gov. Haskell, "but instead of being I it was W. C. Haskell, a former United States marshal at Cleveland, and now an employe of the District of Columbia. Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, knowing this to be true, came all the way to Oklahoma last year to exonerate me during my campaign."

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

Gradual Improvement Is Noted, a Number of Factories Having Resumed Work.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Gradual improvement in the commercial situation is encouraging, although the volume of trade has not expanded in proportion to the growth of confidence. Resumption of work at manufacturing plants is the best evidence of progress, the number of unemployed steadily, though slowly, diminishing. Scarcity of water is an adverse influence at several points. Several returns for the last week exhibited little or no loss as compared with similar figures for 1907.

Steel mills have more business in sight, although it is believed that many large undertakings will not be closed until after the election. Plans are numerous, however, and much of the contemplated work will materialize. A current factor of value is the increased demand by railways for both rolling stock and equipment.

Careless Nurse Caused Three Deaths.

San Diego, Cal. — The carelessness of a nurse in leaving water containing atropine where it was accidentally used in taking medicine has caused three deaths among patients at the county hospital. A fourth death is expected.

Cholera Appears at Odessa.

Odessa, Russia.—The cholera which is raging throughout Russia has invaded this, the most important port of the Black Sea. Seven persons have died of the disease.

CHANLER WILL OPPOSE HUGHES

NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION NOMINATES A TICKET.

J. A. DIX GETS SECOND PLACE.

All But One of the Candidates Chosen Were Nominated by Acclamation — McCarren Opposed Farley.

Rochester, N. Y.—Following is the Democratic state ticket:

For Governor,
LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER.
Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. DIX.
Secretary of State,
JOHN S. WHALEN.
State Treasurer,
JULIUS HAUSER.
Comptroller,
MARTIN H. GLYNN.
Attorney General,
GEORGE M. PALMER.
State Engineer and Surveyor,
PHILIP P. FARLEY.
Justice of the Court of Appeals,
ALBERT HAIGHT.

Nominating all but one of its candidates by acclamation and adopting a platform which arraigns the administration of Gov. Hughes and pledges earnest support to the Denver platform and candidates, the Democratic state convention on Wednesday nominated as the head of its ticket for governor the present lieutenant governor of the state, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler of Duchess county. All opposition to Chanler disappeared after a conference of the state leaders which occupied a greater part of Tuesday night.

The ticket decided upon by the leaders with one exception seemed to meet the approval of all the delegates, and the nominations were made with great enthusiasm until the office of state engineer and surveyor was reached. The conference candidate for this office was Philip P. Farley of Brooklyn, an anti-McCarren man. Senator McCarren took the platform "to resent an insult."

He declared the nomination of Farley was agreed to without any regard to the Kings county delegation and was intended to embarrass them. He declared he would always support Democratic nominees, but would not hold himself responsible for the action of people who felt themselves insulted.

Farley won on a roll call, but a motion to make the nomination unanimous was lost by two or three scattering negatives.

The platform says:

The Democracy of New York, in state convention assembled, reaffirms and renews its allegiance and devotion to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party and heartily endorses the platform adopted and the candidates nominated by the Democratic national convention at Denver, and we pledge to both our hearty, earnest and enthusiastic support.

The Republican state administrations since David B. Hill's term as governor are accused of gross wastefulness, and it is demanded that the public expenditures shall be so safeguarded that sinecures shall be abolished, that economy shall be practiced in every public department, and that the business of the people be transacted on the line on which successful private enterprises are conducted.

The promises of reform upon which the present governor was elected, the platform alleges, have not been kept. We point as proof of this fact to the expenditures of 1907, which are larger than the extravagant sums expended under the predecessors of Gov. Hughes. We charge him with the responsibility for this waste and with giving his time to the pursuit of spectacular methods and self-advertising issues, rather than to the work of reform and retrenchment, upon the promise of which he was elected governor two years ago. We insist that in this most important feature of his administration he has been derelict and remiss. Instead of cutting off the tax eaters from the list of officeholders, he has caused new ones to be added to it, and in the two public service commissions, which have been brought into existence at his dictation, he has created officeholders who have woefully failed to better the condition of affairs confided to their charge.

We believe that government of the state by commissions is only another evidence of the Republican policy of centralization and is in direct opposition to the principle of government by the people.

We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation and we believe that the people are best governed who are least governed.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

The dictation of the nomination of his successor and of the nominee for governor of the state by the present federal chief executive we resent as a dangerous precedent.

The example of personal government at the federal capital has been closely followed at the state capital and the vital question is "shall the people rule?" and govern themselves.

Asked for a Recount.

Lansing, Mich.—Gov. Warner and Dr. Bradley, the Republican candidates for the nomination for governor at the recent state primary, have asked the state canvassing board for a recount of the votes cast in several cities.

Says Rustin Belonged to Suicide Club.

Omaha, Neb. — An attorney employed by interests connected with the Rustin case says he has evidence tending to show that Dr. Rustin belonged to a suicide club.

Night Sweats & Cough.

E. W. Walton, Condr. S. P. Ry., 717 Van Ness St., San Antonio, Tex., writes: "During the summer and fall of 1902, my annoyance from catarrh reached that stage where it was actual misery and developed alarming symptoms, such as a very deep-seated cough, night sweats, and pains in the head and chest. I experimented with several so-called remedies before I finally decided to take a thorough course of Peruna.

"Two of my friends had gone so far as to inform me that the thing for me to do was to resign my position and seek a higher, more congenial climate. Everyone thought I had consumption and I was not expected to live very long.

"Having procured some Peruna, I decided to give it a thorough test and applied myself assiduously to the task of taking it, as per instructions, in the meantime.

"The effects were soon apparent, all alarming symptoms disappeared and my general health became fully as good as it had ever been in my life.

"I have resorted to the use of Peruna on two or three occasions since that time to cure myself of bad colds."

BATHING AN INDIAN IDOL.

Curious Ceremony Attended by Thousands of Devout Pilgrims.

Thousands of pilgrims from the various outlying villages and other parts of the Hooghly district poured in from an early hour in the morning to the temples of Jagernath, says the Calcutta Statesman.

The image of the god is placed on a conspicuous part of the temple, so that it can be viewed at an advantage by the immense crowd of pilgrims, and there at a certain fixed hour the bathing ceremony commences.

The most curious part of the festival is that water is not poured on the image of the god until a certain small bird is found sitting on the topmost banner of the temple. There is a popular belief that the bird comes from Puri, the famous place of Hindu pilgrimage, to Maheoh on the day of this festival, and his very presence is an indication that the ceremony should commence. Immediately after the bath the bird disappears.

TEN YEARS OF BACKACHE.

Thousands of Women Suffer in the Same Way.

Mrs. Thos. Dunn, 153 Vine St., Columbus, Ohio, says: "For more than ten years I was in misery with backache. The simplest housework completely exhausted me. I had no strength or ambition, was nervous and suffered headache and dizzy spells. After these years of pain I was despairing of ever being cured when Doan's Kidney Pills came to my notice and their use brought quick relief and a permanent cure. I am very grateful."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

AN INGENIOUS BEGGAR.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Of Most Benefit.

The fault which humbles us is of more use than a good action which puffs us up with pride.—Bovee.

Good for Sore Eyes,

for 100 years PETTIT'S EYE SALVE has positively cured eye diseases everywhere. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Anyway, the man who borrows trouble isn't asked to return it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Don't hand your friends a lemon; treat them to lemonade.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

"CON" GAME AND DIPLOMACY

They Are Identical in Politics, Says Expert.

By Ernest McGaffey

How It Feels to Be Secretary to the Mayor of a Great Municipality.

AFTER a stay of two years on the Board of Local Improvements I was transferred, and, as I considered, promoted to the position of mayor's secretary. Many men can fill a position on the board of local improvements fairly acceptably, and there is often at least one strictly ornamental member on every public board, but as for a good secretary, that is another story. The selection of appointees for the various fair-salaried positions is governed to a great extent by both fitness and politics in municipal offices, and as civil service reform had curtailed the mayor's appointing powers to a comparative handful of offices, there was keen competition for the "plums," so-called. But when it came to the appointing of a secretary it was "hands off."

If a man sought the place, that was enough to kill his chances; if delegations went in to intercede for him they were only injuring his chances. It was a position, and is always a position, which the mayor of a large city fills by strict personal preference. The secretary must be a man in whom his chief has confidence, and he is usually selected from the ranks of the newspaper men. To begin with, he ought to be a perfect artist in diplomacy. In great affairs of state a first-class diplomat is called a genius;" in lesser circles, and especially in politics, "a con man." But to be entirely honest about it, there is no difference except in the terms.

Now a 16 years' experience in the law business had fitted me peculiarly well for this end of the job. I could look a man or a delegation squarely in the eye and say that the mayor was not in his office, when he was busy and could not be disturbed, and make them believe it. Every once in awhile I did tell the truth, just to keep my hand in as to veracity, but if the occasion demanded I could invent with the ease and grace of a nature faker. To be frank, I always preferred to tell the truth. Not because I claim to be more naturally truthful than other men, but because the truth is much simpler and does not need corroboration.

There were many varieties of diplomacy necessary in my daily dealings with the public. There was the abrupt style, suitable to some one who wanted a railroad pass, for instance, which I happened to know was not obtainable; the persuasive and explanatory style to the delegation which wanted to see the mayor about something which I had orders to see was not intruded on him at that especial moment; the sympathetic variety, the scornful species, the diplomacy

A Three-Dollar-a-Week Office Boy Could Attend to It.

which was a verbal "cross-counter" to some tale which was being handed me, etc.

Of course it was not imperative that I should give out a steady stream of diplomacy all the time, but when bluntness would have made an enemy I am happy to say that my talent for "diplomacy," coupled with long legal experience, enabled me to do reasonably well in that branch of my work. All work, if a man tackles it, whether washing dishes or shaking dice for a universe, ought to be done in a whole-souled and enthusiastic manner. And I can say truthfully that I brought to this absolutely necessary art in my position a frank and open manner, a sincerity of voice and an unwinking look from the eyes, that ethically was almost as genuine as nature itself, and practically much more effective than sarcasm or cold facts would have ever dared to be.

As I looked at the place, I was there to do my chief the utmost good I could, and the only conscientious feeling I had in the matter was to do just that very thing. I hewed to that line, and wherever the chips flew I had and have no slightest savor of remorse. A secretary who told the truth all the time would be about as useful as a lighted candle in a powder magazine. The only man he needs to tell the stark truth to is his chief; as for the rest of the world, when it was advisable to tell them the truth they got it; when it was necessary to ladle them out "diplomacy" that was what they received.

To make as many friends as possible for his chief, and as few enemies, in his dealings with the politicians and the public, is naturally one of the essentials in "holding down" this job. And it goes without saying that all men like to be treated with courtesy. Enemies can easily be made by a rough and discourteous manner, and even by impatience and indifference. Especially is this true among the politicians. Every man who comes to a mayor's office on political business either has, or imagines he has, a cer-

Kindly and Pityingly to the Office of the Chief of Police.

tain amount of influence. If he is met with a churlish reception he does not easily forget it, and may carry the memory of his visit clear into the next convention. It is not in the least necessary nor advisable to "kotow" to any man; but a cheerful and polite greeting is just the kind of a greeting which any man prefers, and if you follow that rule strictly it is a winner in the end. Of course, your politeness may be thrown away entirely on some people, but an undeviating and sincere courtesy will in the long run make friends for your chief and yourself, where a "high and mighty" attitude will lose friends for the man who put you where you are.

It is highly essential that a secretary should have the common sense not to be "stuck on himself" or on his position. No one on earth will sense this quicker than the politicians, and no one will resent it and treat it with contempt any more readily. To begin with, there are some angles of the job which a three-dollar-a-week office boy could attend to with perfect ease. To sit in a revolving chair and say "the mayor isn't in" or "the mayor's in, but he's busy just now" does not require a very massive intellect. But when it comes to the finer points of the game, when it comes to the gradations where a "man must be sent to mill," then let the secretary "make good," and do it without any flourishes.

I certainly took a keen interest in my position. No finer place in the world to study human nature than there. All day long there was the constant influx of men, women and children to "see the mayor," to "speak with his honor," and with about 40 or 50 nationalities to choose from, and with all grades and kinds of these different races to meet, it was a study in mankind which was not attainable in any other position save in that of the mayoralty itself.

A secretary in this position ought to be a fair speaker, for it may be that his chief will be busy when some delegation from an outside city must be met and welcomed, and the secretary ought to be able to represent the mayor with some decent amount of ability. He ought to be a writer of some force, also, for some of the mayor's mail is turned over to him to answer, and he should be able to handle all correspondence turned over to him in an acceptable manner. He ought to have some knowledge of human nature, and he should be possessed of an iron constitution physically, for the wear and tear outside the door is one which will send a frail man to the hospitals.

Part of the time he may find that he can sit in his chair and take it easy. But that is only a very brief experience. And as for patience, he ought to be able to give Job a 40-yard handicap and a running start and then beat the patriarch in a walk. The most sanguinely ridiculous propositions will be handed up to him that were ever dreamed of, and he must consider these, and not lose his temper, even though he knows they must be ruthlessly "turned down."

And then there are the "cranks" and the absolute maniacs to contend with besides. There are many departments in a city hall, and yet the average citizen rushes to the mayor's office if he finds anything amiss in the district he lives in. For instance, a dead animal may be lying in the streets, and some wrathy citizen posts to the mayor's office, presumably to have the mayor come out and take it away. A little pleasant questioning reveals the object of his visit. He is most politely informed that the matter is one for the health department, and he can be escorted personally to that department or a note given him for use there, and he can be very fairly commended for his public spirit, and sent away feeling that the matter will be looked after and that he has received fair treatment. Isn't that better than saying: "Ah! G'wan, you lobster, don't you know enough to go to the health department with that?"

As for the men and women who are actually crazy, nothing but diplomacy with them. I remember one day while I was particularly busy with something which had been intrusted to me by my chief, and was carefully mapping out my action with pen and ink, that I was suddenly surprised by the apparition of a richly-dressed woman who sat down in a chair close beside me and began hurriedly: "I must see the mayor at once; Rockefeller and Carnegie are in a conspiracy to rob me of $40,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds. The delay of a single hour will ruin me."

"Alas, poor soul possessed." There was nothing to do but to acquiesce in her distorted dream and take her kindly and pityingly to the office of the chief of police and place her in custody until it was ascertained who her people were.

There were always a number of women callers, and to their credit it can be said that they were the most persistent and ingenious of visitors. Of course, it was necessary to defer to them with the utmost care, unless they were entirely crazy. Sometimes the outside room, a huge affair, would be crowded to the doors by a swarm of delegations and by a horde of individuals who were bound to get inside. To handle a crowd like that and to get order out of confusion was no small job for the office force, consisting of myself, the police officer at the door, the stenographer and the bridewell clerk. The bridewell clerk, by the way, had about seven different positions to fill, and he filled them well. The officer, during my time, was a man of strength and discretion. The stenographer, however, a civil service appointee, sent in to fill the place of the regular stenographer who was appointed a justice of the peace, was not a "star" at handling a crowd. If you ever get into politics you will find out what "civil service" sometimes means.

Day in and day out the politicians came in. Many of them alderman, coming in to consult on prospective ordinances, or on city business of various kinds. Some of them ex-aldermen, some members of the legislature. From 11 until 1 each day, excepting Monday and Saturday, the doors were open to the public, and never such a motley throng poured in as did then. Children who wanted to get dogs out of the pound; women who were seeking to have husbands or relatives pardoned from the bridewell; men after jobs; aldermen after special privileges or in on city matters; all sorts and conditions of people, by singles, by twos, threes, delegations, mobs, they churned in and out of the office and the air was thick with the scent of tobacco and the varying dialects and patois of the different nationalities.

Before this hour the newspaper men had their "innings." An hour, usually from 10 to 11, was given them. I believe I got along farily well with the newspaper boys. I never gave out any news to any of them which they had not previously been informed of, and certainly "played no favorites." They were there to get the news, and if possible get "scoops" for their various papers. All they cared for was to get an "even start," and I never by any hint nor inference interfered with their getting "away" together. And not once during my time did any newspaper man ask me to give him any advantage over any others of the clan, although a "scoop" over the rest always filled their souls with joy.

It was not absent by reason of sickness during my term as secretary, and looking back at the job, with unimpassioned eyes, I believe I made a good secretary. The only real "break" I can think of, was once when I was told to keep all inquirers away from the chief's residence while he was getting out his annual message to the city council. A man from the east called and presented a card as one of the supreme judges of an eastern state. He backed this up by documents proving his claim. He wanted to see the mayor on a matter so important that it could not possibly wait. For once I weakened. The bridewell clerk was going up to the house and I sent this caller along. He was dressed like a duke. He was a most imposing-looking specimen of a man, and his manners had Lord Chesterfield going "east by south." And when he reached the house if he wasn't a book agent, then I hope to perish. And at that, he was all he claimed to be! And if that wouldn't send a man hiking to the "nut and bolt factory" then I don't know what would! When I introduced the next secretary of the mayor who followed my chief into office to the heads of the various departments in the city hall they all had a good word for the way in which I had handled the job. As "the bunk" under such circumstances would have been a waste of raw material, I am under the impression, that without setting the Chicago river on fire, I had "held up my end of the log."

ERNEST M'GAFFEY.

(Copyright, 1908, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Profitable Municipal Markets.

The municipal markets of Manchester, England, are very profitable

The Place to Buy Cheap

—IS AT—

J. F. PARSONS'

5 DROPS

TRADE MARK

CURES

RHEUMATISM

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA

NEURALGIA and

KIDNEY TROUBLE

"5-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND

Of Brewton, Ga., writes:

"I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from "5-DROPS." I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."

FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS," and test it yourself.

"5-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "5-DROPS" (300 Doses) $1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, Dept. 80. 160 Lake Street, Chicago.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

MAKE YOUR APPEAL

to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

The Home Paper Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest interest—the home news. Its every issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Popular Bakery,

FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUT

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment —just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

Cameron County Press

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Publisher.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered at the Postoffice at Emporium as second class matter.

The Best Advertising Medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ordinary Advertisements are calculated by the nch in length of column.

Ordinary advertisements, to take the run of the paper and change four times a year, will be inserted at the rates stated in the following table:

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week...	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	3 50	8 00	12 00
2 Weeks..	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks.	2 00	3 50	5 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
4 Weeks.	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months.	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months.	5 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months.	8 00	12 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year...	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Table or figure work will be charged double rates.

Legal advertisements per line ten cents each week, nonpareil type.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of Candidates for office, $5.00 each. Announcement of candidates for borough or township offices, $1.00 each. Announcements of candidates for delegates to the state Convention $5.00 each; delegates, alternates or conferees to a local convention or conference, $1.00 each.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 20 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $1.00.

LOCAL NOTICES in the local columns will be inserted for ten cents per line the first week and five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive week without change.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free, but all obituary notices and resolutions will be charged five cents a line and obituary verses five cents a line.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year All exceeding five lines, $1.00 per line.

CARDS OF THANKS, positively $1.00 for ten lines, or less; over ten lines, ten cents for each additional line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label of each subscriber's paper shows the time to which the subscription is paid; and all subscribers in arrears are requested to pay up as soon as possible.

On receipt of payments on subscription at this office, a receipt will be promptly returned, and the date on the address label will be corrected first of month.

In all communications relating to subscription our correspondents are requested to state the Postoffice to which the paper is now sent, or is to be sent, and to be careful to write all proper names plainly.

In directing a change of address, always give the old address, as well as the new one to which you want the paper afterwards sent.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,
of New York.
For Judge of Superior Court,
W. D. PORTER, of Allegany County.
For Congressman,
CHARLES F. BARCLAY,
of Sinnamahoning, Pa.
For Assembly,
JOSIAH HOWARD,
of Emporium.
For Associate Judge,
JOHN A. WYKOFF,
of Grove.
For Sheriff,
FRANK G. JUDD,
of Emporium.
For County Commissioners,
S. P. KREIDER,
of Driftwood.
J. W. LEWIS,
of Shippen.
For County Auditors,
T. E. FULTON,
of Grove.
GEO. A. WALKER, JR.,
of Emporium.

So the front porch campaign of Mr. Taft is to be abandoned in favor of a back platform tour. Perhaps Mr Hitchcock discovered that its more practicable to carry Mr. Taft to the crowd than to carry the crowd to him in these days when railroad passes are no longer obtainable.

Hetty Green believes that women should economize in dress. Hetty would have helped the cause more i she had not pointed herself out as an example of a woman who economizes in her raiment.

It looks as if Czar Cannon, otherwise known as Uncle Joe might really have to come forward and tell the size of his fortune. Having "enough to support a family" sounds a bit vague now when itemized campaign contributions are being demanded.

Madame Nordica says that talking will strengthen and develop the whole body. This will hardly be good news for Mr. Taft at the beginning of his talking tour.

A Paris fashion note says that next year ladies hats will be much lower. It would be a trusting man indeed who could fancy it referred to the price.

Governor Hanly, of Indiana, has received twenty-five dollars for an address to high school graduates, and when a lecturer gets a fee of that amount it is usually a sign that his auditors feel they are overcharged.

The Republicans see no chance of Bryan being elected but they are not taking any chancesf If there are any mistakes to be sorry for after next November Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hitchcock are goingto see to it that taking-things-for granted was not among theirs.

DEMOCRATS AIM TO WIN CONGRESS

Keystone State's Interests Would Thereby be Jeopardized.

REPUBLICAN CALL TO ACTION

Special Attention Must Be Given to the Canvass For the Nominees For the National House and For Other Candidates On the Ticket, Along With Electors For Taft and Sherman.

[Special Correspondence.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.

Pennsylvania Republicans have been called upon by the national leaders of the party to put forth most strenuous efforts to carry every close congressional district at the coming election.

The Democrats are making a great canvass to carry the next house, and it behooves Republicans everywhere, according to reports received at the national committee headquarters in New York, to get to work to line up their voters for the party's nominees for national representatives.

No one doubts that Pennsylvania will roll up a big majority for Taft and Sherman, but unless there shall be close attention paid to perfecting the party organization and enlisting the rank and file of the voters for the congressional candidates in several of the districts there may be a falling off in the Republican representation from this state at Washington.

Pennsylvania has too much at stake to allow this to happen.

Her vast industrial and farming interests, which have thriven so well under Republican rule, must be protected, and there is no better way to insure a continuance of the Republican party's fostering policy than to elect Republicans to congress.

A Power In Congress.

Pennsylvania, with the largest Republican delegation of any state in the Union on the floor of congress, has for many years wielded a potential influence in shaping national legislation and in blocking the games of men who have nothing in common with the wage earners, the farm owners, the manufacturers and business men of the Keystone state.

Men who seek to promote the cause of the importers and others concerned in getting into this country at as cheap a rate as possible the products of foreign nations, of their mills, their factories and their farms, are heavy contributors to the Democratic campaign funds, especially to the treasury of the Democratic congressional campaign committee.

They want to break down the tariff, to wipe out the "Pennsylvania idea" of protection to American industries and American granger interests, so that they can reap the benefit of tremendously increased importations of foreign goods and foreign products of all sorts, through their foreign business connections.

What Democratic Victory Would Mean

Bryanism in the White House, it is everywhere admitted, would be bad enough, but with foreigners dominating the action of congress, especially in the matter of tariff, Pennsylvania interests would be terribly jeopardized and many of them, in time, absolutely destroyed.

While business generally throughout the United States is picking up, mills are resuming operations, the railroads are reporting greatly increased shipments and the telegraph companies, the pulse of the commercial world, show gradually increasing receipts, there are reports of industrial depression, of hundreds of thousands of idle workmen all over Great Britain and the European continent.

Business Depression Abroad.

While America is showing that she is going to have a resumption of prosperity, provided that there shall be no unexpected political upheaval, there are no indications of anything like those conditions abroad.

Business men, manufacturers and others who are closely following events declare that if Taft and Sherman shall be elected by a good majority in the electoral college and the next house shall be Republican, there will be witnessed a period of unprecedented prosperity all over the United States.

If, on the other hand, Bryan should win or the house should go Democratic, the whole commercial and industrial world would be thrown into a state of consternation and disruption, and there would be inevitable distress among the wage earners and men of small capital engaged in business, and even the heavier capitalists would be seriously embarrassed and prevented from promoting or developing enterprises of every character.

Penrose On This Issue.

Senator Penrose, in discussing the political situation a few days ago, among other things said:

"A protective tariff is essential to American prosperity. The Republican party has always been pledged to the principle. The Democratic party has almost invariably leaned towards free trade. Panic and financial disaster have generally attended Democratic legislation upon the tariff. Immediate and extraordinary prosperity has always accompanies tariff legislation by the Republican party. If the present tariff, which has been in existence for ten years, a period longer than has marked the existence of any previous tariff law, is to be revised, it would seem evident that such revision should be made by the party which has consistently favored the protective principle. The revision should be made as promptly as possible and with as little disturbance to business conditions as possible.

"Already committees of the house and senate are at work on the subject and it is hoped that the revision is being largely discounted in manufacturing and business circles. On the other hand, a revision by the Democratic party must inevitably mean revolution and disaster. The Democratic platform declares in favor of immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties and generally states that gradual reductions should be made in such schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis. This practically amounts to a declaration in favor of free trade.

"On the other hand the Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president and affirms emphatically that in all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

"The Democratic party utterly ignores any reference to the welfare of American labor, while the Republican party in its platform specifically declares that its aim and purpose is not only to preserve security against foreign competition, to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system."

COMFORTING WORDS.

Many an Emporium Household Will Find Them so.

To have the pains and aches of a bad back removed; to be entirely free from annoying, dangerous urinary disorders is enough to make any kidney sufferer grateful. To tell how this great change can be brought about will prove comforting words to hundreds of Emporium readers.

Mrs. A. Kircher, living at 105 Brussels Street St. Marys, Pa., says: "I certainly think very highly of Doan's Kidney Pills for the good they did me. I suffered from pains through my back, and when I arose in the morning felt tired and languid. I had been in a miserable condition for a long time and when Doan's Kidney Pills came to my attention, I procured a box. It was only a short time before I noticed a great change for the better in my condition. My strength and ambition returned and I feel better in every way. I am glad to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as a remedy of particular merit."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Locks Himself in Prison.

A man who neglects to take the right tonic when he is run down by overwork or nervous strains locks himself up from the pursuit of life. Sexine pills are the greatest of all tonics for all forms of nerve weakness in men and women. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes $5, with full guarantee. Sexine Pills restore energy when all other tonics fail. Address or call on R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa., where they sell all the principal remedies and do not substitute.

English Spavin Liniment removed Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32 6m

Concrete Grave Vaults

The "Bliss" artificial stone sarcophagus or grave vault made by the Emporium Concrete Company is the most perfect thing of its kind yet produced.

It is absolutely water proof, air tight and everlasting.

They are positively proof against decay, insects, vermin, rust, or any disintregation, and will maintain casket and human body intact for countless ages.

The old fashioned rough box invited the immediate distruction of the casket and body by moisture, rot and vermin and the falling in of the grave.

Vaults of metal have proved inadequate, they are not water proof and, subject to the moisture and acids of the earth; they last but little if any longer than the ordinary wooden rough box; what is the use then of buying an expensive, handsome casket, and then consigning it and your beloved dead to the dampness and filth of the earth without adequate protection.

In no place is subterranean life more active and prolific than in cemeteries.

Wood gathers moisture and attracts vermin, brick and slate vaults constructed in graves are nothing more than substerranean cisterns or cesspools, collecting water and breeding vermin.

Ages ago the Egyptians made cement vaults for their royal dead, and from them to-day, are being exhumed bodies in perfect state of preservation.

Our vault is indestructable, its great weight—over a ton—and solidity, prevent grave robbing, and will endure as long as the everlasting hills, becoming harder as the centuries pass. They are white, clean and pure inside, and our process makes them absolutely water proof.

We have been to great expense and trouble in making experiments in this product and now have it as near perfect as possible.

We furnish everything complete placed in position in grave, cemented and sealed in perfect condition.

Emporium Concrete Co.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Elizabeth Floyd Administratrix of the estate of J. C. Floyd deceased, late of Gibson township, Cameron county, has filed her first and final account of her administration of said estate and the same will be presented at next term of court for confirmation.

W. J. LEAVITT, Register.

Register's Office,
Emporium, Pa., Sept. 15, 1908. 31-4t.

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE Suppository

D. Matt. Thompson, Sup't Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGil, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." PRICE, 50 CENTS. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson
CALL FOR FREE SAMPLE

A Paying Investment.

John White, of 38 Highland Ave., Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery; before that was half gone, the cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed, a few doses once more banished the annual cough. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantee at all drug stores. 50c, and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Just a llttle Cascasweet is all that is necessary to give your baby when it is cross and peevish. Cascasweet contains no opiates nor harmful drugs and is highly recommended by mothers everywhere. Sold by R. C. Dodson. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

ManZan Pile Remedy comes ready to use with nozzle attached. Soothes, heals, reduces itching and inflammation. An operation for piles will not be necessary if you use ManZan. Prices 50c. Money refunded if not satisfied. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small pills, easy to take, gentle and sure. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

How to Get Strong.

P. J. Daly, of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong. He says: "My mother, who is old and very feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it's my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it. In my mother's case a marked gain in flesh has resulted, insomia has been overcome, and she is steadily growing stronger." Electric Bitters quickly remedy stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guaranted at all drug stores. 50c.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder and all other annoyances due to weak kidneys. They are sold by R. C. Dodson.

Rings Little Liver Pills for biliousness, sick headache, muddy complexion. They tone the liver; do not gripe. They keep you well. 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Good for Biliousness.

"I took two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets last night, and I feel fifty per cent. better than I have for weeks, says J. J. Firestone, of Allgan, Mich. "They are certainly a fine article for biliousness." For sale by L. Taggart. Samples free.

Coppersmith's Millinery and Suit Opening

Thursday and Friday,
October 1st and 2nd, 1908

Beautiful Display of Pattern Hats FOR FALL DAYS

Lovely Millinery will be shown during our opening days. The handsome hats on display are representatives of the seasons bset styles and are distinctive to the extent that in the entire collection there are not two to be found alike in their style treatment. Great economics in prices will be a distinct factor in OUR Millinery.

Handsome Tailored Suits shown during Opening Days. Suits of superior quality from $13.50 to $29.50. New Fall Dress Fabrics. New Fall Fashions in Waists. There is nothing more fashionable than a dainty waist. See them. We are up to date.

Ladies Furnishing Goods

We carry thousands of novelties you need.

We have the exclusive Agency for

The Cadet Stockings

Scientific Stockings for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
Sensible, satisfying, scientific Cadet Stockings, reinforced with Linen. Every pair guaranteed. Prce 25 cents the pair.

COPPERSMITH'S

EMPORIUM, PA.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

High Class Merchandise

With the preliminary opening of the Fall Season upon us the subject of class and quality becomes a much discussed one. What is new, what is correct, what is best are questions to be answered. It is here that this wide awake store proves its position as a bureau of information. It is a part of our business policy to keep the trade posted on details of the seasons changes and its advancement as regards the various lines handled by us.

We desire you to feel that this store with its score and twelve years experience is at your service, not only in the distribution of necessary merchandise but also in disseminating information that is of usefulness to you. Relative to high class merchandise a word is spoken, a certain quality must reveal itself in every article, otherwise it finds no place here. We endeavor to keep the lowest priced article in a high class of its own—a condition that applies to all grades of merchandise handled. Let us furnish you with thoroughly reliable and satisfactory merchandise.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS TO ORDER

$15.00 to $48.00

Let J. L. Tailor & Co. tailor you. Let us take your measure.

JASPER HARRIS

The Home of Hart, Shaffener & Marx Clothes. Opp. Post Office, EMPORIUM, PA.

PRESSING AND REPAIRING DONE HERE.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
EmPorium, Pa., Aug. 12, 1908

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 30
Felt's Fancy, "	1 65
Pet Grove, "	1 65
Graham, "	70
Rye "	80
Patent Meal "	55
Coarse Meal per 100,	1 80
Chop Feed, "	1 80
Cracked Corn per 100	1 80
Screenings "	1 80
Oil Meal "	1 85
Middlings,	1 80
Bran,	1 60
Chicken Wheat	1 85
Corn per bushel,	1 00
Oyster Shells, per 100	75
White Oats, per bushel,	65
Seed Oats per bushel	
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed.	At Market Prices

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE

At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Boyd Styles of DesMoines, Iowa, was the es of Mrs. P. E. Lewis.

Will Munsell, made a business and pleasure trip to St. Marys, the fir f the week.

Miss Anna Tell of St. Marys was the guest of friends at this place the last of the week.

Mr. J. P. Felt, of this place, is visiting relatives and friends in Philadelphia this week.

Fred Eckardt, formerly of this place but now of Port Allegany, was a visitor in town last week.

Misses Martha Gleason and Carrie Corbett of Driftwood, were guests of friends in town last Friday.

Frank J. Kelley of Austin, was the guest of friends in town last Thursday and took in the sights at the fair.

Homer Hayes went to Ridgway last Thursday to make arrangements for the opening of a skating rink there.

Henry Streich of Ridgway, was the guest at the home of Edward Zwald and wife on Sixth street last week.

Messrs. T. L. and C. W. Eschbach, of Baltimore, were guests at the home of H. C. Kenley and famiiy, the first of the week.

Mrs. W. J. Merry of Scio, who has has been the guest of her son and wife on Sixth street returned home last Monday.

Hon. B. W. Green departed last Monday, on a business trip which included several Eastern points. He returned home this morning.

Mrs. Susan Sterner has returned to her home at this place, after a three weeks' visit with her son, G. W. Sterner and wife at Austin.

Mrs. Geo. Neidlinger of Ridgway, was the guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weisenfluh and family on Sixth street.

Mrs. Walter Thompson and daughter Dorothy, have returned to their home in this place, from a very pleasant visit at Jersey Shore and Altoona.

Charles Cox and family, have returned to their home at Osceola Mills, after a pleasant visit with Mrs. C's parents Mr. and Mrs. August Extrom.

Clifford Berkhart, formerly a student in our High School, but now of Cooks Run, Pa., was a guest at the home of John Hertig and family over Sunday,

Mr. Andrew Brady, accompanied by his daughter Miss Marion, departed for Bethlehem, Pa., last Monday where Miss Marion will resume her studies at Moravian Seminary for young ladies,

Rev. Pitt Beers, who had charge of the Baptist congregation here, for the summer months, departed for the University of Hamilton, N. Y., where he will attend this coming year.

Ray Keeney of Port Allegany called on friends here Sunday.

V. E. Crum, of Sinnamahoning, was a business caller in this place last Satur day.

Mr. Thomas Gallagher spent a few days in Buffalo last week, transacting business.

Miss Edna Cruise went to Jamestown last Sunday to visit relatives for a few weeks.

Father T. B. Downey went to Smethport last Sunday to assist in Forty hour Devotion.

W. G. Gilbert and wife are spending the week in Buffalo, where Mr. G., is transacting bnsiness.

Prothonotary W. J. Leavitt and E J. Davey were St. Marys visitors last Saturday and Sunday.

J. B. Meisel, left on Wednesday for Buffalo, where he will transact business for a few days.

Miss McIntosh, of this place, expects to leave this week for Canada and will be absent for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Steward, of Ridgway, was the guests of relatives and friends in this place the past week.

A. N. Vodack, of Austin, a former resident of Emporium, registered at the New Warner on Monday.

J. C. Floyd. of Olean, was the guest of Mead Floyd and wife, at their home on Sixth street, last Saturday.

Mrs. H. N. Knight, left on flyer Wednesday afternoon, for Buffalo, where she will visit for a few days.

Mrs. Sallie McCloskey, of Pittsburg, is a guest at the home of Hon. I. K. Hockley and family on Fourth street.

Mrs. Fred Ritchie, of St. Marys, was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. M. Mulcahy at their home on Fifth street.

Will Schweikart has accepted a position in the Furnace Supply Co., store. Will is a hustler and is sure to make good.

Mrs. D. H. Robertson and son of Calder, was shopping in town last Saturday and were guests at the New Warner.

Misses Eva and May Swartzfisher and Mr. Jerry Foley of Renovo, were guests of Henry Auchu and family last Thursday.

Mrs. Helen Metzger is the guest of her daughters, Misses Abbie and Grace Metzger, who are attending school at Starkey, N. Y.

Miss Anna Cleary, of this place, has has departed for Prairie, North Dakota, where she is engaged to teach school the coming season.

Miss Vina Murray, who is now located at Ridgway, spent a few days of last week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Murray.

Miss Mabel Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Butler, departed for Erie, last Monday. where she will attend school this season.

Miss Lolo Drum of Sinnamahoning, was a guest at the home of L. B. Munsell and family on Sixth street. She returned home on Saturday.

Mr. Panl Krickel, of Johnsonburg, Pa., and Mr. Chas. Swartz, of Bradford, Pa., were guest at the home of Jos. Lechner and family the past week.

Mrs. J. D. Logan returned to her home in this place last Monday, from Binghamton, N. Y., where she was the guest of her son Charles T. Logan and wife.

W. E. Devling, of Sterling Run, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Asa Murray, over Sunday. He has fully recovered from his recent serious accident.

Miss Mollie Stephens of Coudersport was the guest at the home of Henry Auchu and family, last week. Miss Stephens will teach school at St. Marys this term.

Miss Myrtle Olmsted and brother Bert, departed for their schools last Monday. Miss Olmsted will resume her studies at Oberlin, Ohio and Bert will be a student at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Miss Boyington, of Roulette, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burnette and family, at their home on Sixth street, left for her home last Saturday.

A. J. Ingersoll and wife, of Moore Hill, spent the week in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gross on Fourth street. Mrs. Ingersoll is a sister of Mrs. Gross.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Steiner, are enjoying a visit with their parents at Lewisburg. They will be absent about ten days. Mr. Steiner is one of the obliging clerks in First National Bank at this place.

Mr. H. T. Dale, of Chicago, Ills., the gentlemanly traveling salesman of Pinule Medicine Co., visited his trade in this section this week. He also made the PRESS office a business and social visit. He is a hustler as well as a pleasant gentleman to do business with.

Miss Ximena Brooks, of Sterling Run, visited in Emporium several days this week, guest of Miss Mattie M. Collins. Miss Brooks, who has been one of our most successful teachers, is taka rest this summer and fall, not having taken a school. Accompanied by Miss Collins she visited the PRESS on Tuesday.

W. S. Walker, of Austin, transacted business in this place last Wednesday.

Miss Mayme Cummings has accepted a position as milliner with Mrs. E. S. Coppersmith.

Mrs. M. H. Dodge returned on Tuesday from a delightful visit with her son John and wife at Toledo, O.

Miss Mayme Ritchie, formerly of this place, but now of St. Marys, was the guest of friends here, during the week.

Floyd Van Wert, of New Castle, arrived in Emporium last evening to visit for a few days. He is enroute for the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss "Budd" Hogan is assiting in Everybody's Ice Cream Parlors during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Meisel, who are in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Wooten, of New Castle, Pa., are visiting in Emporium, guests of Rev. and Mrs. Shriner, on East Sixth street.

Mrs. N. J. Swartz and Mrs. Wm. Rutz, left on Wednesday for a month's visit with relatives and friends, at Plymouth and other eastern points.

Mrs. James Johnson and daughter, Miss Belle, left Monday morning for Altoona, on account of the serious illness of Mrs. J's little grand-daughter.

The PRESS is pleased to hear from our old subscriber and friend, Mr. Robert E. Devling, who is now located at Norma, Tenn. Of course the PRESS goes to his address.

"Woods" Kelley, of Hicks Run, went to Pittsburg on Tuesday to attend the shooting match that is being held there this week, and where he expects to capture first prize.

Mr. W. A. Ballard, of Springfield, Mass., visited in Emporium yesterday. He is a representative of a manufacturing firm. Mr. Ballard's wife was Miss Mettie Frank, formerly of this place. We enjoyed his call at the PRESS office yesterday.

After an enjoyable visit here of three weeks as guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. John Bolger of Norristown, Pa., departed for their home on Friday last. Mrs. B. is Mr. Dolan's sister—she being the eldest and Mr. Dolan the youngest of twelve children. We are glad they enjoyed their visit in Emporium.

J. M. Paris and wife, *nee* Miss Edith DeArmit, who have been visiting friends and relatives in town for a few weeks, departed for their home in Elkins, W. Va., this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Paris were pleasant PRESS callers this morning. Mr. Paris is editor of "The West Virginia Lumberman," a monthly magazine, published at Elkins, W. Va.

Gentleman desires position as book keeper or stenographer to work on Saturdays. Address PRESS office. 2t

FOR SALE.—Lot of nice young pigs, four weeks old, at a bargain. Address, Box 39, Cameron, Pa. 31-2t.

For Sale.

An eight roomed house situated on East Fifth street, next to primary School building. For terms apply to this office.

Trouble for Nothing.

Would-be-Congressmam Walker, of Bellefonte, was in Emporium on Monday, holding a conflab with the few Democratic followers left. "Oh! what's the use."

Lost.

A gold chain at the fair grounds, finder will please return the same to the PRESS office.

Hands cracked and bruisd from husking, skin diseases, tan, freckles, cuts relieved at once with Pinesalve Carbolized (acts like a poultice). Draws out inflammation. Price 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Did you ever think that money hidden away in an old boot or buried in a tomato can is idle currency? It is so much withdrawn from circulation, and doing no possible good. If you have money ahead, put it in a bank or lend it to some one who will use it. The hoarding of money is the perpetrating of a wrong upon the community and the country.—Punxsutawney Spirit.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE
FOUNDED IN 1815

A high grade college with good traditions. Ideal location. Expenses reasonable. *Fine new commons and club house for young men.* Well equipped gymnasiums. Preparatory School connected with college. Fall term opens Sept. 15th. Write to
PRESIDENT CRAWFORD, MEADVILLE, PA.

A Traveling Man Received the Thanks of Every Passenger in the Car.

"I must tell you my experience on an East Bound O. B. & N. R. R., train from Pendleton to LeGrands Ore.," writes Sam A. Garber, a well known traveling man. "I was in the smoking department with some other traaveling men when one of them went out into the coach and came back and said, 'There is a woman sick unto death in the car. I at once got up and went out, found her very ill with cramp colic, so bad in fact that I was almost afraid to take the risk; her hands and arms were drawn up so you could not straighten them, and with a death like look on her face. Two or three ladies were working with her and giving her whiskey. I went to my suit case and got my bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy (I never travel without it,) ran to the water tank, put a double dose of the medicine in the glass, poured some water into it and stirred it with a pencil; that I had quite a time to get the ladies to let me give it to her, but I succeeded. I could at once see the effect and I worked with her, rubbing her hands, and in twenty minutes I gave her another dose. By this time we were almost into LeGrande, where I was to leave the train. I gave the bottle to the husband to be used in case another dose should be needed, but by the time the train ran into LeGrande she was all right, and I received the thanks of every passenger in the car." For sale by L. Taggart.

EXTRA

FRIDAY we put on sale several barrels of

GLASS GLOBES

for inverted Gas Lights both open or closed bottom at

10c.

What have you been paying?

We offer exeptional values in Imported Dress Goods, 42 inches wide, pure wool, in brown, green or black, mixed with stripes, regular $1.00 quality at

59c

Write for samples.

For one week, beginning Friday, we will sell Children's Winter Coats, made of green and brown mixed cloth of good quality, nicely trimmed, for ages 8, 10 and 12 at

$3.19 Each

We have now on sale

Ladies White Lawn Shirt Waists

Handsomely trimmed, which were $1.25 to $2.50 at

69c and $1.00.

SOFA PILLOWS

Made of Silkoline with ruffles all around, nice patterns

25c Each.

Excellent Quality Black Taffeta Silk

30 inches wide; wear guaranteed. Regular $1.00 quality at

75c yd.

Just received the very latest up to date

Headwear for Children

Fine stiched brim Cloth Hats, Scotch Caps, Cloth Tams, Caracul Caps and leather top Hats and many other novelties.

49c to $2.00

Our New Fall Millinery is Ready for your Inspection.

R. KUEHNE,

Emporium's Greatest Store.

A GREAT DISCOVERY

Certain Ingredients That Really Grow Hair When Properly Combined.

Resorcin is one of the most effective germ destroyers ever discovered by science, and in connection with Beta Napthol, which is both germicidal and and antiseptic, a combination is formed which destroys the germs which rob the hair of its natural nourishment, and also creates a clean, healthy condition of the scalp, which prevents the development of new germs.

Pilocarpin, although not a coloring matter or dye, is a well-known ingredient for restoring the hair to its natural color, when the loss of hair has been caused by a disease of the scalp.

These ingredients in proper combination, with alcohol added as a stimulant and for its well defined nourishing properties, perfect the most effective remedy that is known for scalp and hair troubles.

We have a remedy which is chiefly composed of these ingredients, in combination with other extremely invaluable medicinal agents. We guarantee it to positively cure dandruff and to grow hair; even though the scalp in spots is bare of hair. If there is any vitality left in the roots, it will positively cure baldness. If the scalp has a glazed shiny appearance, it's an indication that baldness is permanent, but in every other instance, baldness is curable.

We want everyone troubled with scalp disease or loss of hair to try Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. If it does not cure dandruff and grow hair to the satisfaction of the user, we will without question or quibble return every cent paid us for it. We print this guarantee on every bottle. It has effected a positive cure in 93 per cent. of cases where put to a practical test.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is entirely unlike, and in every particular better, than anything else we know of for the purpose for which it is prescribed. We urge you to try this preparation at our entire risk. Certainly we know of no better guarantee to give you. Mrs. M. A. Rockwell, Emporium, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

$2.50 FROM EMPORIUM JUNCTION
TO
Buffalo or Niagara Falls

Wednesday, September 30, 1908

Tickets good going only on train leaving 6.30 A. M. Good returning on all regular trains Sept. 30 or Oct. 1. Baggage will not be checked on these tickets. Tickets will not be accepted for passage in Pullman Parlor or Sleeping Cars.

Children Between Five and Twelve Years of Age, Half Fare

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent
1207-32-1t.

White Lilly Flour,
Spring Brook Creamery Butter.
Make friends wherever they go. Try them.

FINE DOMESTIC SWISS CHEESE

DAY'S
The Satisfactory Store

MILD FULL CREAM CHEESE

Bargain Prices for Friday and Saturday this week
Get Your Share.

GROCERIES.
Sugar—25lb Bag best granulated Sugar, $1.55.
California Hams, trimmed Shoulder lb 9c
5½ lbs Rolled Oats for 25c.
Fairbank's Gold Dust Washing Powder, 4lb pkg 23c
Laundry Starch in bulk, 6lbs for 25c.
12c Sugar Corn, 3 cans for 25c.
20c Blend Coffee 2lbs for 35c.
10c Potted Ham, Tongue or Ham Loaf, 3 for 25.
15c Cherries 2 cans for 25c.
15c Succotash 2 cans for 25c.
Choice yellow Onions, a pk 25c.
15c Macaroni, Imported any kind a lb. 12c.

IN THE CROCKERY DEPARTMENT.
$1.50 Decorated plates, a doz. $1.25.
$1.25 Ddcorated Plates, a doz. $1.00.
$1.50 Decorated Cups and Saucers a doz $1.25.
10c Decorated Salad Bowls 3 for 25c.

Fresh Caught Lake Fish LEAVE ORDERS FOR DELIVERY FRIDAY MORNING

Baltimore Shucked Oysters FIRST OF THE SEASON

PRATTS HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC.
Prevents and Cures Hog Cholera, 50c a pkge. Try it.

Notable Kitchen Specialties at small cost.

Prompt delivery to all parts of town

You Get Better Values Here.

J. H. DAY,

Phone 6. Emporium.

OUR NEW LINE OF

Wall Paper for 1908.

Consists of the best things from three factories. Also the Robert Graves Co.'s line of Decoration Paper of all kinds.

The Graves line took first prize in competition at St. Louis against the world.

H. S. LLOYD.

A Definition of 'Definitive'

This word when linked to an article, which merits its use, says: "Madam, beyond this there is nothing to attain."

Such a word and such a word only can properly be used to describe

Eaton's Hot-Pressed Vellum

Money cannot buy a better writing paper, for experience cannot produce one.

SERIAL STORY

THE ESCAPADE

A POST MARITAL ROMANCE

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

SYNOPSIS.

The Escapade opens, not in the romance preceding the marriage of Ellen Slocum, a Puritan miss, and Lord Carrington of England, but in their life after settling in England. The scene is placed, just following the revolution, in Carrington castle in England. The Carringtons, after a house party, engaged in a family tiff, caused by jealousy. Lady Carrington agreed to cut cards with Lord Strathgate, whose attentions to Ellen had become a sore point with Carrington. The loss of $100,000 failed to perturb her, and her husband then cut for his wife's I. O. U. and his honor, Carrington winning. Additional attentions of Lord Carrington to Lady Cecily and Lord Strathgate to Lady Carrington compelled the latter to vow that she would leave the castle. Preparing to flee, Lady Carrington and her chum Deborah, an American girl, met Lord Strathgate at two a. m., he agreeing to see them safely away. He attempted to take her to his castle, but she left him stunned in the road when the carriage met with an accident. She and Debbie then struck out for Portsmouth, where she intended to sail for America. Hearing news of Ellen's flight, Lords Carrington and Seton set out in pursuit. Seton rented a fast vessel and started in pursuit. Strathgate, bleeding from fall, dashed on to Portsmouth, for which Carrington, Ellen and Seton were also headed by different routes. Strathgate arrived in Portsmouth in advance of the others, finding that Ellen's ship had sailed before her. Strathgate and Carrington each hired a small yacht to pursue the wrong vessel, upon which each supposed Ellen had sailed.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"What are you going to do?" asked Deborah again.

"Use these on them," answered Ellen.

"You would not murder?"

"Peace, child. I have no bullets. These are but blank cartridges. Perhaps I can frighten them."

"Frighten Lord Strathgate!" laughed Deborah. "Don't try. It will only make him more angry, and—"

But Ellen stood up in the boat, balancing herself lightly in spite of the pitching, pointed her pistol at the other boat now not more than half a mile away, and pulled the trigger. There was a tremendous report, for Ellen had put in an extra large charge in default of a bullet.

Someone in the boat astern stood up and waved his hat.

Ellen let him have the other pistol. Of course, there was sound and nothing more. But the concussion, the noise and the smoke relieved her feelings. Deborah cowered down in the boat, released the tiller, let go the sheet and stopped her ears with her fingers. Ellen dropped her pistols and by the quickest kind of work, seized the tiller and sheet and got the boat under control before she broached to. It was a narrow escape, however, and convinced Lady Carrington that she could not indulge in any more sham battling. She watched the other boat carefully as her own gathered way once more but could detect no evidence that her firing had in the least intimidated those who were coming so recklessly after her.

Promising Deborah that she would not fire them again, she got the young woman to take the helm once more while she reloaded her pistols. She would have given anything for a couple of good honest leaden bullets. If she had even had a jeweled ring, she would have pounded it into shape and rammed it down the barrel, but she had divested herself of all her jewels except her wedding ring and she could not make up her mind to blow that away in the present emergency. Still the pistols were heavily charged and at close quarters there would be an unpleasant dose of powder for anyone who tried to molest her.

The other boat was coming up hand over hand now. In half an hour she would be alongside. Ellen swept the harbor ahead of her and was surprised to see—she had not noticed it in the interest excited by the chase—coming down under full sail a large ship, an American merchantman evidently. She jumped to the conclusion that it must be the New Eagle. If she could intercept that ship and get aboard of her, her troubles would be over. Provided the ship were willing to heave to or to check her way, the boarding of her would be an easy matter, and Ellen was sailing on such a course that the interception of her would not be difficult, if it were not for this boat close astern of her. Farther ahead Ellen also marked following hard on the great ship two boats like her own and the one pursuing. They were, like the merchantman, beating down the harbor and it seemed to Ellen's eyes that they were also chasing after the merchant ship.

She was more and more convinced as she studied it, that it could be none other than the New Eagle. With salvation staring her in the face, Ellen feared that she would be unable to escape her nearest pursuer. She looked back and could have screamed aloud.

"Ellen," said Deborah, who had given no thought to what was before her but who had been staring at the other boat, "I don't believe that's the earl of Strathgate."

"Who is it then?" asked Ellen who was thinking hard and desperately as to what were best to be done.

"It's—I'm sure it's—"

"Who, Lord Carrington?"

"Nay," answered Deborah with a little simper. "Sir Charles Seton."

"Impossible," cried Ellen brusquely. "How would he be there?"

"'Tis he, I'm sure. I recognize him."

"You have keen eyes," said Ellen looking back. "I always supposed that mine were good."

"You might recognize him if it were Lord Carrington," said Deborah patly.

"Do you mean to imply that I—that you—" Ellen gave it up as hopeless. "I don't care who it is. Look ahead. Turn your eyes from that young red coat. See yon ship! That will be the New Eagle. See how white her canvas! And, yes"—as the ship swung around on another tack and gave them a view of her broadside—"there's the American flag. That means safety for us—freedom, if we can shake off this pestilent pursuer in our wake."

"But I don't want to shake him off!" cried Debbie.

"You must. Would you fall into his arms? 'Tis most unmaidenly," answered Ellen.

"I don't care," cried Debbie, beginning to whimper.

"I guess you can stop crying," answered Ellen, contemptuously, "for we have no more chance of escaping from that boat than we have of getting aboard yonder ship."

Ellen's face gloomed as she spoke. To be foiled after all she had gone through by Sir Charles Seton, whose pursuit of her, after all, was simply for this mawkish, whimpering Deborah, whom for the first time in her life she hated, was more than she could bear. She came to a sudden resolution.

"I'll run the boat ashore and escape through the woods rather than be caught by them."

She swung the tiller over, hauled aft the sheet and in a moment the boat was running toward the island.

"What are you going to do?" asked Deborah again?

In those days a long shoal, of which Ellen knew nothing, jutted out into the roads. She did not throw her boat deliberately on the shore, but ran along it looking for some suitable place to land. Seton's lugger, of course, followed her motions. They were both under the lee of the island, which broke the force of the breeze somewhat, but Ellen's vessel, being the smaller, got the worst of it and felt the wind less. Seton's boat was rapidly overhauling the other. In five minutes it would be alongside. Ellen swung the helm over and desperately headed straight for the shore.

"Stop! stop, Lady Carrington!" cried Seton, who was now in plain view. "I mean you no harm. Mistress Deborah, can't you—?"

"I can't do anything," cried Deborah, traitorously. "She won't let me."

"If you run down my boat," answered Ellen, handling her pistols, "I swear I'll use these weapons."

"There are no bullets in them," cried Deborah. "Don't be afraid."

Ellen turned on her like a young tigress. She could have struck her with her pistol. Sir Charles only laughed. He was in high glee.

"I wouldn't care if there were a thousand bullets in them. I intend to have you out of that boat, Mistress Debbie, and—"

There was a sudden scream from Mistress Debbie. The boat in which she sailed met with a sudden check. The little cutter grated upon the edge of the shoal. Ellen sprang to the helm, forgetful of everything else but the present peril. Her boat going at a rapid rate had taken ground. She hoped that the touch had been so light that the boat would not be stopped and wrecked. Indeed, she flung herself violently to starboard and the sudden shock swung the boat off the shoal. There was a scraping of sand beneath the keel and the little shallop slid on.

Sir Charles was close aboard. Not being a sailor, he had not noticed, and in the excitement of the chase, Sir Charles offering reward upon reward to the fishermen if they overhauled the other boat, these men forgot the peril, if, indeed, they knew it. For coming down at full speed and drawing half again as much water as Ellen's cutter, they ran hard and fast upon the shoal.

Ellen had counted upon their doing this very thing. She looked back with eyes of experience, and saw exactly their position. Indeed, they had barely escaped ripping a mast out of the lugger. They were rocking their boat furiously and making every effort to get off, but they had gone on fair and square, the tide was on ebb, and Ellen concluded they were fixed for some time.

She rose in the stern sheets and laughed gleefully. She put her boat about and ran down to pass in easy hail of Sir Charles and his men.

"Good-by," she called, laughing with mockery that stung him, "before an hour we shall be aboard yon ship. I am sorry that you were baiked. A stern chase is a long chase, Sir Charles, as you will find upon the sea."

Poor Sir Charles had little to say for himself. He felt very much chagrined and bitterly disappointed.

"Gooy-by, Sir Charles," called Deborah, sadly. "'Tis not my doing, and—"

"Mistress Deborah," answered Sir Charles, plucking up heart, "you have not seen the end of me. I shall find some means of following you wherever you go."

"There, Debbie," said Ellen, "heart up. You did your best to betray me, but I forgive you since we've got free. I told you Sir Charles would follow you and he'll find you all the sweeter for his mad chase. Now for yon ship."

And Ellen laid a course which would in half an hour intercept the oncoming merchantman.

CHAPTER XIII.

An Impromptu Affair on the High Seas.

It was hardly possible at first, even for so practiced and acute an eye as Carrington's, to determine whether he or Strathgate had the better boat. In the first place, the two cutters were continually on opposite courses, splitting tacks, the wind blowing straight into the harbor, and it was not until they had passed and repassed each other several times that Carrington became convinced that he was gaining on his antagonist. The gain, however, was a slight one. The difference in the rate of sailing between the two boats was not very great.

Both of them sailed faster than the Flying Star in the air then prevailing. When the big ship got out into the channel she would probably run away from the two fishing boats without difficulty. The wind being as it was necessitated a hard beat out, and again this gave the smaller vessels an advantage, for they could hold on where the great ship was compelled to tack for fear of shoal water. And with every tack they gained distance.

Carrington studied the sea intently and concluded that if the wind did not shift and it did not come to blow harder than it was, there was every prospect that both boats would overhaul the ship. Whether he could beat Strathgate at that game, however, in the time at his disposal was a question. At any rate there was nothing to do but hold on. Master Haight had viewed Carrington's usurpation of the helm with some misgiving at first, but his distrust soon gave place to admiration, for never was a small boat better handled than by the young naval officer. If Carrington had been sailing the cutter in a race for a stake of £10,000, he could not have watched her more carefully or handled her more skillfully. He made everything tell.

That worthy fisherman, Cooper, who was sailing Strathgate's boat, albeit he did very well, was a mere tyro compared to Carrington. Indeed, Carrington felt as if he were sailing his boat for love, honor, happiness, revenge, all the passions that can engross a heart and move a soul. Strathgate was no sailor, but after an hour's rapid sailing even he could see that eventually Carrington would overhaul him. He spoke of this to Cooper, wringing a reluctant admission of the truth of his conclusions from the sailor, but the latter promised to put him alongside the merchant ship at least before Carrington ran him down.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MAN WAS TAKING NO CHANCES.

Elaborate Precautions to Forestall the Festive Germ.

A man whose poor hearing obliges him to use a speaking tube met another man who certainly deserves to be set down as the champion foe to germs. The meeting took place in the street. The deaf man signified his desire for conversation on a certain subject. The enemy to germs listened to the question put to him, then surveyed his end of the speaking tube dubiously. Before attempting to answer he took the deaf man by the arm and piloted him into a drug store, where he called for a liquid disinfectant in which he proceeded to immerse a portion of the tube.

"These things are worse than telephones to spread disease," he complained. "I don't know who talked into this last. I'm not going to take any chances."

The owner of the first aid to hearing looked on in consternation that was half anger, but as he was very anxious to secure an answer to his question he did not protest against the sterilization of the tube.

A Golden Rule.

In reflections on the absent, go no farther than you would go if they were present. "I resolve," says Bishop Beveridge, "never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back." A golden rule, the observation of which would at one stroke banish from the earth flattery and defamation.

Cold.

It's a mighty cold day when a woman can't make it hot for a man.—Detroit Free Press.

TO THE BELLE OF MONDAY.

Wring out, wild Belle, with swish and swash,
With cloud of steam and rub-a-dubs,
With squeak of wringer, creak of tubs—
Wring out, wild Belle, the weekly wash.

Wring out the old, wring out the new;
Wring lightly, Belle, and have a care—
That sheet is tearing. Let it tear;
'Tis thus we tell the false from true.

Wring out that shirt-waist home-designed;
It ne'er shall vex my spirit more.
I'll send it to the heathen poor
To help re-dress some womankind.

Wring out that slowly fading frock
Of ancient form and last year's sleeves;
That shirt quite a la mode of Steve's,
And Maud's newfangled fancy stock.

Wring out odd shapes of every size—
The ever-narrowing under vest,
The worn-out socks, and all the rest—
Wring out, wild Belle, to the wild skies!

—Alice E. Allen, in Judge.

WHY, CERTAINLY.

Harold—Who was that homely looking chap I saw you with yesterday, Percy?

Percy—Look out, now Harold; that was my twin brother.

Harold—Pardon me, old chap; I ought to have known.—Chicago Journal.

Served Him Right.

There was a man in our town
Who took passage in a boat
With half a dozen other folks
For a summer evening's float.
Now, this man above mentioned
Was drowned that very night;
He was the chap who rocked the boat—
So it served him mighty right.

—Chicago Daily News.

The Tramp's Excuse.

"You say you are looking for work?" said the man at his gate.

"Yes, sir," replied the seedy-looking traveler.

"Well, didn't you see that sign down the road, 'Fifty Men Wanted?'"

"Yes, I saw it."

"Well, where are you going then?"

"Oh, I'm going to see if I can get the other 49!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Simple Truth.

"That advertisement of yours was a fake," protested the disgusted guest.

"How so?" demanded the proprietor of the mountain hotel.

"Well, it said 'trout are always to be caught here,' and I haven't seen a man who has caught a single one."

"Well, then, they're still 'to be caught,' aren't they?"—Half-Holiday.

A Promise.

"I hope you are not going to sulk in your tent?"

"No, sir," answered Senator Sorghum. "No sulking in a tent for me. I shall take care to provide myself with a four-story house and an income to run it before I undertake to do any sulking."—Washingtin Star.

The Start.

"My daughter is going to be an actress. She's beginning at the bottom of the ladder and is going to work up."

"Did she join a chorus?"

"No, she hasn't got that far yet. She's just got her job as a hotel waitress."—Detroit Free Press.

Johnnie Knew.

"Don't cry, Johnnie," said the mother; "you know it hurts your father more than it does you to have to whip you."

"Yes, ma'am," sobbed Johnnie; "that's what I'm cryin' for. I hate to see pop hurt!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Complicated.

He—They say Mrs. Richbody is a pretty complex individual. Have you found her so?

She—Well, both she and her money talk at the same time and so it's pretty hard to understand her!—Half-Holiday.

A Hard Job.

"What makes Mrs. Brown look so terribly haggard? She seems all worn out."

"She is, poor thing. Her husband's been at home sick for two days."—Detroit Free Press.

Possibilities of the Game.

"Does it require much physical courage to play baseball?" asked the English visitor.

"That depends," answered Miss Cayenne, "on how big a man the umpire happens to be."—Washington Star.

In Need of Cutting.

Jack Oldboy—It's cruel of you to snub me. I'm a good sort, if I'm a rough diamond.

Miss Stoneleigh—That's the reason you need cutting.—Half-Holiday.

HORTICULTURE

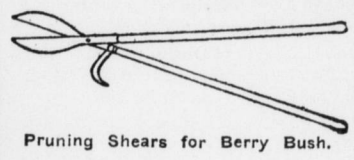
PRUNING OF CANE FRUITS.

Break Off the Tips of the New Growths.

Each year blackberries and raspberries produce new canes. When the new growth has attained a height of 18 to 20 inches for black and red raspberries and two feet for blackberries, I break off the top of each cane. No shears or other pruning device is required. The work can be done with the thumb and finger, as the new growth snaps off easily.

It is especially important that the shoots be nipped when they reach the height mentioned, instead of being cut back to that height after growing beyond it.

A long cane with all the laterals near the top is likely to lop over nearly, or quite, to the ground when laden



Pruning Shears for Berry Bush.

with fruit unless it is given some artificial support. If the shoots are nipped at the proper time they will develop into strong, stocky canes, well supplied with strong laterals, and holding up the fruit without support.

I stop the young growths of gooseberries and currants at a height of 15 to 18 inches. The new canes are not all produced at the same time, and some do not develop as rapidly as others, thus making several trips necessary before all of the new wood is pinched.

After harvesting the fruit I cut and burn old blackberry, raspberry, currant and gooseberry canes, and from raspberry and blackberry plants I remove all wood older than the present season's growth, and also new canes that are weak and crowding. Leave six or eight canes per plant of red raspberries and blackberries, but fewer canes (about four) of black raspberries, since these naturally make more branches.

From gooseberries and currants I remove all canes over three years old and allow a new shoot to take the place of each old cane removed. After pruning a bush consists of six to ten canes of all ages, from one to four years, and there is approximately an equal number of canes of each age.

In addition, continues the writer in Farm and Home, to cutting out old canes and superfluous young shoots, the young wood on the old canes that are left is thinned out and shortened to eight to twelve inches. For cutting out of canes I use a pair of two-hand pruning shears, which are shown in the sketch. The handles of the shears are about 3½ feet long, and the hook is used for pulling old canes out of the row.

BUD DEVELOPMENT.

Results of Observations of Various Varieties of Fruit Trees.

The age at which a bud begins to develop its floral organs is governed somewhat by the variety, species and condition of the tree. Tabulations have been made upon several sorts by which it is found that the peach, plum and cherry usually require from three to four months, while in the case of the apple and pear great variations in age occur. Some buds form floral organs the first year, while many wait until the second and even third seasons after formation before they blossom. When the spurs are densely shaded they sometimes never develop. This semi-dormant condition of the buds, awaiting until a favorable season comes before developing is very interesting to us, since it gives a plausible explanation for certain trees producing alternating crops of fruit, first a large one and then a small one. A large number of fruit buds are formed and developed during the season the tree bears a light crop of fruit or when it can supply plenty of plant food, while during the season of heavy crop it is impossible for the tree to properly feed the fruit buds and hence a light crop is sure to follow. On this basis apple trees may be readily grouped into two classes—those that possess the characteristics of forming annual flower buds and those that require more than one year to develop.

FRUIT FACTS.

It pays to raise good fruit.

Cultivation among bush fruits should not be continued later than about the middle of this month.

The longest keeping fruits are the most profitable, except in locations where all marketing facilities are of the best.

Continue to cultivate the strawberry bed. Keep out all weeds and cut off all surplus runners. The care given the patch now determines next season's crop.

It may be wise to carry over three-year-old strawberry plants under some conditions—but the rule does not follow with hens. Better make pie of the old birds when they fail.

The development of the fruit-growing interests must continue, for the demand is ever on the increase, and much land still remains that will produce fruit better than anything else

IMPORTANCE OF POTATO.

Not Only Valuable as Food But Has Manufacturing Value as Well.

The potato is one of the most important food products of the civilized world. With a history dating back but little more than 300 years, it shows in that brief time a record of development unequaled by any other agricultural plant. Originally a native of the mountainous tropic and sub-tropic regions of America, it was taken to Europe by the Spaniards early in the sixteenth century, and while it did not become popularized there so rapidly as here, it has during the last century become a staple and almost indispensable food with most European peoples.

Nor is it important alone as a food necessity for during the past 50 years vast developments have been made, especially in France and Germany, in the manufacture from the potato of starch for technical and commercial purposes and in the production of alcohol for light, power and fuel. Indeed in some European states the national policy is to encourage the manufacture of commercial alcohol from such sources as these in order that these countries may escape to some extent the importation of petroleum upon which a good many of them now depend for light and power purposes. It might be interesting in this connection to note that in 1905 Germany devoted 50 per cent. of her potato crop to this purpose. That is to say, 700,000,000 bushels of potatoes, more than twice as many as were produced on the whole continent of North America, were used by these people in 1905 for the production of commercial starch and alcohol.

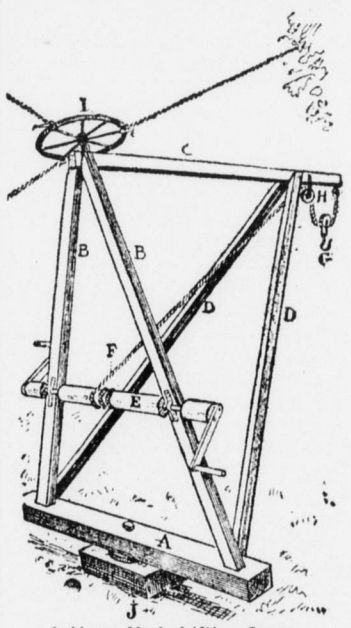
Potato growing takes rank right among the big agricultural industries of the present day. Pound for pound the civilized races, consume more potatoes each year than they consume of any other agricultural product whatsoever.—H. B. Smith, at Ontario Institute.

GENERAL UTILITY FARM CRANE.

Will Prove Especially Useful During Butchering Time.

A convenient crane for butchering hogs or beeves or loading or unloading heavy articles on or from a wagon, may be made in the manner shown in the accompanying illustration. A is a sill 4x6, 4½ feet long. B and B are two pieces of 3x4, 10 feet long which are mortised into A to form a triangle. C is another piece of 3x4, 10 feet long which is placed at a right angle from BB and bolted between them at the acute angle. D and D are two pieces of 2x4, 10 feet long running from A at the base of B B to C to form braces.

A windlass, E, is attached to BB by means of iron or steel stirrups at the desired height, on which to wind the rope F, which is attached to the outer



A Home-Made Lifting Crane.

end of C, then passes through a movable pulley G and stationary pulley H, and thence to the windlass E.

I, may be an old cultivator wheel or block to fit over a rod secured at the junction of C and B B to form a pivot, and to which guy ropes are attached. J is a block sunk in the ground to which the frame is bolted forming a pivot at the base so that the crane can make a circle.

Posts may be set, says Prairie Farmer, or trees used to fasten guy wires in three directions from the support I, to hold the crane perpendicular.

By placing a 3x4 with pins for hanging hogs at the proper distance from the crane support, hogs may be swung with ease, however large.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

Don't be afraid of overdoing cultivation with the corn crop.

It is best to have the hay baled as soon as the stacks are out of the sweat.

The best of soil will fail to give good results if it is not intelligently handled.

Turn a thrifty bunch of shoats into a field full of Canada thistles, and if the fence is pig-tight they will soon clean them out.

To get rid of weeds, plow early enough in the fall to give the weed seed a chance to sprout. After they have well started cultivate them out of existence.

A plowed sod rots quickly in wet weather but slowly in dry weather. If plowed when the land is very dry it will be a long time before cross plowing can be done.

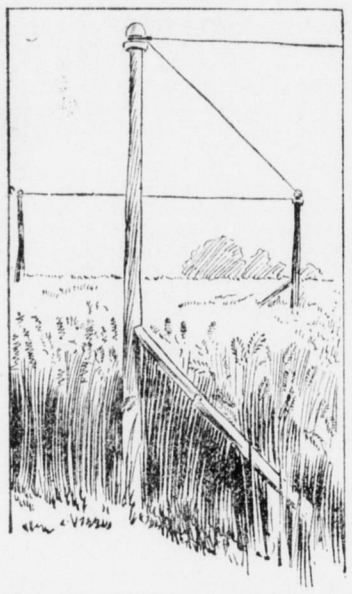
THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

ELECTRICITY AND CROPS.

Experiments Show That Current Increases the Yield.

The view that an electric discharge, applied artificially, is advantageous to plant growth has long been held. In the latter part of the eighteenth century Abbe Nollet and Abbe Bertholom studied the subject. The former found that electrified maize and mustard germinated in every case more rapidly than control plants. Modern ideas on the principle and its practical application owe much to the careful experiments of Prof. S. Lemstrom (Sweden) and the researches of the late Prof. Berthelot (France).

In recent years attempts have been made in England to ascertain the pre-



The post and insulator supporting the electrical discharging wire. The posts are placed 100 yards apart, or, roughly, about one post to the acre.

cise effect or stimulus of electricity upon growing plants by means of outdoor experiments. Foremost among such trials are those carried out by Mr. J. H. Priestley, B. S., and others in the botanical garden and laboratories of University college, Bristol, and, on a larger scale, by Mr. J. E. Newman, at Bitton, near Bristol.

The method is to stretch over the field to be treated a number of thin wires on poles, high enough for loaded wagons and all the usual farming operations to go on underneath the wires without let or hindrance. The wires

A comparison of electrified wheat with wheat grown under ordinary conditions. The electrified wheat (on right) has broader leaves and more shoots.

are supported by a few posts in long parallel spans, about 30 feet apart.

The system of conductors is connected at one post with a generator supplying positive electricity at a potential of something like a hundred thousand volts, and with sufficient power to maintain a constant supply of electricity at this kind of potential.

Experiments on the effect of the overhead discharge system on the productiveness of wheat (sown in 1906 and last year), showed an increase under the electrical treatment as compared with the control unelectrified plots of 30 to 40 per cent., this increase being due to better stooling and filling out of ears. Moreover, it is worthy of mention that the electrified wheat sold at higher prices, baking tests indicating the production of a better baking flour.

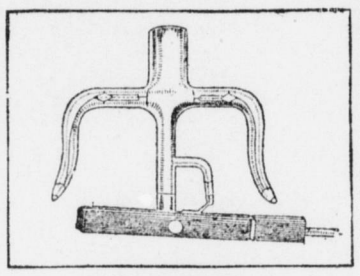
The principle was applied also to strawberries, raspberries, cucumbers, broad beans, cabbages, tomatoes, beet, and carrots as grown at the Experimental nurseries, Bitton. In all cases control plots were provided, which, as far as practicable, were under identical conditions of planting and care as the electrified plots. Selecting two examples, cucumbers showed 17 per cent. increase; strawberries, five year plants, 36 per cent., one year plants, 80 per cent. increase.

PROTECTS X-RAY OPERATOR.

Invention of a Device Makes Use of X-Ray Machine Safe.

Through the invention of a device known as the "Cornell tube," by a professor in the Cornell University Medical college, it is believed that the death lurking in the X-ray machine can be eliminated.

As has been before stated in this magazine, the danger from the X-ray has been more to the operator than to the patient. This is because oper-

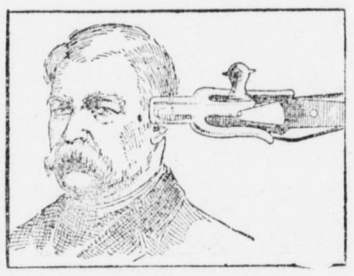


The Apparatus.

ators use it constantly, while its contact with patients is limited. So malevolent is its force that already nine well-known scientists have met death from its use, and therefore every new method of controlling it is hailed with delight by the profession.

Under the old system of employing the ray, the end of the instrument from which the force is discharged was held several inches from the portion of the patient's body to be operated upon. As the rays do not travel straight ahead after leaving the point of discharge, but spread out in every direction like the ripples expanding from a pebble thrown into water, the operator was sure to receive some of its force no matter where standing.

With the new device, says Popular Mechanics, which consists of a tube made of heavy lead glass, the air space formerly permitted between the apparatus and the patient is done away with. No rays can escape from it save through a flint glass window at the end, and as this corresponds in size to the lesion to be treated the rays go straight to the point where they are to do their work. They operate on the diseased tissues alone and harm neither operator nor patient.



The Apparatus in Use.

When the tube is brought into direct contact with the patient, only the ionizing effect of the X-ray is exerted on the tissues, and this effect is claimed to be all that is required to accomplish the desired results.

LIGHTNING RODS.

A Comparison of the Value of Those Made from Steel and Copper.

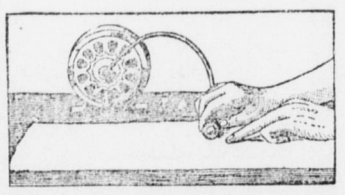
The choice of lightning rod material should be between copper and steel. The smokestacks of the United States government power plants are all rodded with copper, which better resists the acid in smoke. Copper is superior to steel in carrying electricity, but the thunderbolt is an oscillating current, moving to and fro perhaps a million times in a second, like a bent spring when it is released. Steel, having but one-seventh the conductivity of copper, damps out the oscillations better and is not so likely to melt. The fusing of a steel rod is a rare accident, as it will carry to earth a thunderbolt that melts it.

Steel rods are star-shaped and copper ones are made in strands in order that they may have a large surface. For the ordinary farm building the galvanized steel star-shaped rod is ample, but where the expense is justified by the value of the building the same rod, copper-covered, is desirable.

POWER-DRIVEN ERASER.

A New Device for Use in Large Draughting Rooms.

An electric motor-driven eraser is a new device adapted for use in a



A Motor Eraser.

draughting room. It is far superior to the hand eraser, as it will make absolutely clean erasures owing to the high rate of speed at which the eraser wheel revolves, says Popular Electricity. The eraser wheel is driven with a flexible shaft by a small motor, which is easily moved from table to table in the draughting room. A flexible cord with a plug is provided for attaching to any incandescent lamp socket.

It Reminded Him.

"My boy," said Popley, "it should be your ambition to carve your name some day upon the temple of fame."

"My boy," said Popley, "it should be minds me, you ain't never give me that jack knife you promised me."

THE SAFE WAY TO BUY PAINT.

Property owners will save a deal of trouble and expense in keeping their buildings properly painted, if they know how to protect themselves against misrepresentation and adulteration in paint materials. There's one sure and safe guide to a pure and thoroughly dependable White Lead—that's the "Dutch Boy Painter" trade mark which the National Lead Company, the largest makers of genuine White Lead, place on every package of their product. This company sends a simple and sure little outfit for testing white lead, and a valuable paint book, free, to all who write for it. Their address is Woodbridge Bldg., New York City.

Considerate.

Borem—She wasn't at home when I called, so I left my card—

Miss Pepprey—Yes, she was telling me she considered it so thoughtful of you.

Borem—To leave my card?

Miss Pepprey—No; to call when she wasn't at home.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Too Hard to Answer.

"Look here, my friend," said a traveling man to the hotel clerk, "I want to ask you something."

"What is it?"

"Why is it that you people always holler 'front' whenever you want a bell boy?"

"Why do we holler 'front?' Why, because—er—simply because it's—Looky here, young feller, do you want to know more about this business than I do?"

The Sign of Power.

It is the greatest manifestation of power to be calm. It is easy to be active. Let the reins go, and the horses will drag you down. Anyone can do that; but he who can stop the plunging horses is the strong man. Which requires the greater strength—letting go, or restraining? The calm man is not the man who is dull. You must not mistake calmness for dullness or laziness. . . . Activity is the manifestation of the lower strength, calmness of the superior strength.—Swami Vivekannanda.

Marine Insurance.

Marine insurance is the oldest kind of modern insurance. Its principles were first employed in the fourteenth century by the merchants of Barcelona, in Spain, when that city was the capital of the kingdom of Catalonia and when its hardy mariners were second to none in the world. About the same time, and also at Barcelona, the famous code of maritime laws known as the "consulado del mar" was promulgated, which is the foundation of the present shipping laws of every country.

When the Minister Scored.

A country clergyman, while recently advocating the support of a charitable object, prefaced the circulation of the plate with the following address: "From the great sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, there is only one thing I am afraid of—that some of you may feel inclined to give too much. Now, it is my duty to inform you that justice should always be a prime virtue to generosity; therefore, I wish to have it thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting anything on the plate who cannot pay his debts." The result was an overflowing collection.

"THE PALE GIRL."

Did Not Know Coffee Was the Cause.

In cold weather some people think a cup of hot coffee good to help keep warm. So it is—for a short time but the drug—caffeine—acts on the heart to weaken the circulation and the reaction is to cause more chilliness.

There is a hot wholesome drink which a Dak. girl found after a time, makes the blood warm and the heart strong.

She says:

"Having lived for five years in N. Dak., I have used considerable coffee owing to the cold climate. As a result I had a dull headache regularly, suffered from indigestion, and had no 'life' in me.

"I was known as 'the pale girl,' and people thought I was just weakly. After a time I had heart trouble and became very nervous, never knew what it was to be real well. Took medicine but it never seemed to do any good.

"Since being married my husband and I both have thought coffee was harming us and we would quit, only to begin again, although we felt it was the same as poison to us.

"Then we got some Postum. Well, the effect was really wonderful. My complexion is clear now, headache gone, and I have a great deal of energy I had never known while drinking coffee.

"I haven't been troubled with indigestion since using Postum, am not nervous, and need no medicine. We have a little girl and boy who both love Postum and thrive on it and Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

IN THE OLD MILITIA DAYS.

"Captain, you will appear on the parade ground with your company at ten o'clock for inspection."

"Sorry, colonel, but you'll have to postpone it till to-morrow! I promised my wife that she could use the cannon to-day for a churn!"

EYESIGHT WAS IN DANGER

From Terrible Eczema—Baby's Head a Mass of Itching Rash and Sores —Disease Cured by Cuticura.

"Our little girl was two months old when she got a rash on her face and within five days her face and head were all one sore. We used different remedies but it got worse instead of better and we thought she would turn blind and that her ears would fall off. She suffered terribly, and would scratch until the blood came. This went on until she was five months old, then I had her under our family doctor's care, but she continued to grow worse. He said it was eczema. When she was seven months old I started to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months our baby was a different girl. You could not see a sign of a sore and she was as fair as a newborn baby. She has not had a sign of the eczema since. Mrs. H. F. Budke, LeSueur, Minn., Apr. 15 and May 2, '07."

More Dignified.

"Good night, you precious lamb!" said the mother, with the liberty one sometimes takes, even with one's son, at bedtime.

"Mother," said the small boy beseechingly, "if you must call me something, wouldn't you just as soon call me a billygoat?"—Youth's Companion.

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in the same stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 500,000 bottles sold last year. 8.50 and $1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Write for free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Platonic love is a good deal like the gun we didn't know was loaded.—Smart Set.

If Your Feet Ache or Burn get a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease. It gives quick relief. Two million packages sold yearly.

The only way some people know is the other way.

More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves woman from surgical operations.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, of Gardiner, Maine, writes:

"I was a great sufferer from female troubles, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health in three months, after my physician declared that an operation was absolutely necessary."

Mrs. Alvina Sperling, of 154 Cleybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I suffered from female troubles, a tumor and much inflammation. Two of the best doctors in Chicago decided that an operation was necessary to save my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely cured me without an operation."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

PLANT TRAMP BY INSTINCT.

California Cactus Blows Around the Desert for Months.

Curious among vegetable growths and one which is seldom seen of men is the rootless cactus of the California desert, says the Techincal World. This plant, a round, compact growth, rolls about the level floor of the desert for some eight or nine months of the year, tossed hither and yon by the winds which blow with fierceness over all of California's sand plat during those months.

At the coming of the rains, or rather the cloudbursts, which sweep the desert in its springtime, this cactus takes root wherever it happens to have been dropped by the last wind of which it was the plaything and immediately begins to put out all around it small shoots, which in turn become cacti, exactly like the parent plant.

These young growths increase in size rapidly, sucking the moisture both from the parent plant and from the surrounding earth. The roots do not penetrate the soil deeply, but spread often over a circle whose radius is not less than ten feet. These roots, too, are small, but practically innumerable, and they get every bit of moisture and plant food to be had in the territory they cover.

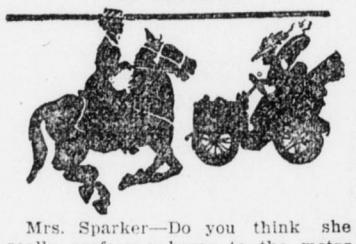
An Artist's Generosity.

The famous painter Corot and his sister were joint owners of some house property in the Faubourg Poissonniere. One day one of the tenants—a tailor—came to Corot and said he could not pay his rent.

"What can I do for you?" asked Corot. "I cannot intercede for you with my sister, because I am not on good terms with my family." (As a matter of fact, Corot was regarded as a "failure" by his family.) "However," he added, "here is the money to pay the rent, only don't let anyone know I have given it to you."

The tailor after this used to return periodically when his rent was due and obtain the money from Corot, who remarked on one occasion, "I appear to be very generous, but I am not, because I get half of it back from my sister as my share of the rent."

SO LOGICAL.



Mrs. Sparker—Do you think she really prefers a horse to the motor car?

Mrs. Tyre—Well, any one must admit that a horse is more becoming to a woman with such hay-colored hair!

It Came Off.

The fair bather was in the greatest danger when the heroic rescuer seized her by the hair. It came off. Puffs and coils and waves and rats it strewed the shuddering sea.

For a moment the rescuer was dazed.

Then he grasped the tiny knob of real hair that remained on the lady's head and drew her into shallow water.

Did she thank him for saving her life?

She didn't.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Real Test.

"Poor fellow, he died in poverty," said a man of a person lately deceased.

"That isn't anything," exclaimed a seedy bystander. "Dying in poverty is no hardship; it's living in poverty that puts the thumbscrews on a fellow."

Undaunted by Blindness.

Prof. E. D. Campbell, director of the chemical laboratories in the University of Michigan, lost his sight 18 years ago through an accident. In spite of his affliction he has taken a high place in education and has made original researches of much value, especially in the chemistry of iron and cement.

They say angels wear very few clothes; the modern fashions ought to make women more like angels, in looks at least.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE
FOR BACKACHE
FOR DIABETES
375 "Guaranteed"

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
The cleanest,—lightest,—and most comfortable SLICKER at the same time cheapest in the end because it wears longest
$3.00 Everywhere
Every garment guaranteed waterproof
Catalog free
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.
408

THE DUTCH BOY PAINTER STANDS FOR PAINT QUALITY
IT IS FOUND ONLY ON PURE WHITE LEAD
MADE BY THE OLD DUTCH PROCESS

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.
H. PLANTEN & SON 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Douglas, Ariz., Offers You an Opportunity to make money. Richest copper, gold and silver mining district known. Million acres fertile farming land free. Delightful climate all the time. Pure water plentiful. Merchants, jobbers, manufacturers, farmers, investors needed. Address Dept. C, Chamber of Commerce, Douglas, Arizona.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

A. N. K.—C (1908—38) 2248.

Send For Free Catalogue

"How to Make Money Selling Goldfish." Makes business lively around your store when everything else fails. BIG profits and QUICK returns. Full line of aquarium supplies. Write to-day.

AUBURNDALE GOLDFISH COMPANY
51 North Peoria Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ROSEBUD GOVERNMENT LANDS

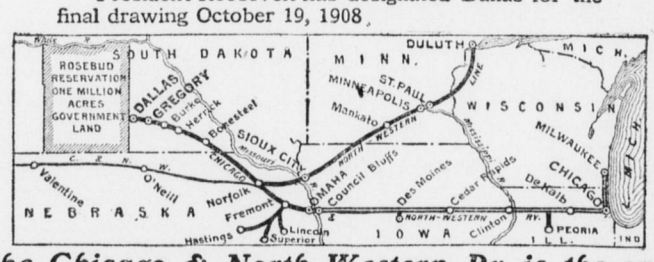
BEST REACHED FROM DALLAS

Dallas and Gregory, S. D., are reached only by the Chicago & North Western Railway.

They are the only towns on the reservation border.

Dallas and Gregory are the main registering points.

President Roosevelt has designated Dallas for the final drawing October 19, 1908.



The Chicago & North Western Ry. is the only all-rail route to the reservation.

A million acres of fertile agricultural and grazing land in the great Missouri Valley Corn Belt is to be opened to Homesteaders October 5 to 17, 1908.

For information about how to get a homestead with details regarding rates, train schedules, address

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

W. B. KNISKERN
Pass'r Traffic Mgr., C. & N. W. Ry.
Chicago, Ill.

NW781

Breezy County News

BEECHWOOD.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Forest fires seem to be continuing the same.

Mrs. Jacob Herbstreet visited in St. Marys Sunday.

Lillian Card, of Howard, Pa., is the guest of Elizabeth Evers.

Roena Rhodes, of Dunlevie, W. Va., visited friends and relatives here last week.

John Wylie and wife, of Nashville, Tenn., is spending the week at the former's home here.

Mrs. J. Montgomery visited her many friends in Emporium last week.

Mrs. D. C. Kirkpatrick was taken to the Ridgway Hospital last Sunday, where she will undergo an operation.

Mrs. Ekenrow and son, of Unionville, Pa., are visiting relatives in town.

Thos. Carney and wife left Tuesday for Bowling Green, O., where they expect to make their future home.

Bessie Whaley spent Sunday with relatives at Emporium.

J. Reid and wife visited friends in St. Marys last week.

Delia Lawson visited friends in Ridgway last week, accompanied by her friend Hilda Sceaffner of Olean, N. Y.

Agnes and Mary Stratton, of Reynoldsville, were the guests of Rose and Thersia Lawson, Sunday.

Peter Bert, of St. Marys, spent a few hours in town Sunday, guest of Robt. Wylie.

Jno. Haynes, of Rathbun, was a pleasant caller in our city Sunday.

William McDonald, of Croyland, Pa., is visiting his parents here.

Guy Stephens and Rex Milton, of Lansing, Mich., are visiting friends at this place.

The dance held at the Grange Hall, Friday evening, was quite a success.

Saturday afternoon the Howard base ball team crossed bats with Beechwood, the latter winning in the eleventh inning by a score of 7 to 6.

X. Y. Z.

HUNTLEY.

H. W. Mitchell, dentist, Emporium.

W. J. Johnson and daughter were Driftwood callers Sunday.

J. F. Sullivan and son John left for Philadelphia Monday night, where the boy's eyes are to be treated at the Wells Eye Hospital.

Clyde Collins was an Emporium visitor Friday.

Thomas Logue and daughter, of St. Marys, and George Strawbridge, wife and daughter, of Sterling Run, were the guests of W. H. Logue Sunday.

Nora Jordan and mother, of Sterling Run, are visiting at W. H. Logue's this week.

Mrs. Dan Sullivan and daughters Irene and Susie, spent Sunday with J. F. Sullivan and family.

Mrs. W. H. Smith is quite ill at this writing.

J. F. S.

STERLING RUN.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Mrs. A. A. Smith was quite ill a few days the past week, but is better at this writing.

Gladys Bunce returned home from an extended visit at Olean this week.

Miss B. E. Sterling is nursing a feve patient at Galeton.

W. M. Summerson, of Hicks Run, was a visitor in town Sunday.

Mrs. Thos. M. Lewis is having her house repaired this week. A. W. Wylie is doing the work.

W. M. Foster who is working at Rathbun was in town between trains Sunday.

George O'Keefe had the misfortune to sprain his ankle quite badly Monday.

Mr. Arnold, of Renovo, was a visitor in town Sunday guest of Nettie Kissel.

Russel Madison, of Emporium, was a visitor in town Sunday.

Kathryn Ore spent Sunday in Emporium.

Mrs. Wright who has been the guest of her mother for the past week returned to her home at Erie this week.

Mrs. John Neenan and children were Emporium visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. A. J. Brooks is visiting her son at Medix Run.

H. F. Foster was a visitor at Rathbun Friday.

The married men base ball team and the single men have played four times. The married men have beaten each time. The single men should get a hustle on.

Blue Bell.

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Manager at the works.

Keystone Powder Mfg. Co.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903
24-tf.

SIZERVILLE.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

The buckwheat crop here is excellent. We look for cheap pancakes.

No one went from here to hear Bryan's great speech at Buffalo Monday—no one seemed interested enough to drop so much car fare.

Where the local freight pulled in here Wednesday morning Conductor Witheral, while assisting in unloading some barrels of oil had the misfortune to have the plank slip off from the car door and fall on his ankle—both plank and barrels. He was so badly injured that he was taken back to Emporium for treatment.

The Box Social at the school house on Friday last was well attended and patronized. Ably managed by the pastor, Rev. Allen, who was well pleased with the hospitality extended him.

The officials of the P. R. R., were here looking over the ground where Hon. F. D. Councilman's auto wreck occurred a week ago. They dined at his sanitarium just the same, and partook of a square meal regardless of conditions.

W. A. Sprong is taking in the sights in the eastern states, among the scenes of his boyhood days. He will return with some relics, no doubt.

We are nearly having a water famine here, wells have gone dry that were never knew to fail before. Some are suggesting the sending up of a ballon loaded with explosives to be discharged while in the skies and see if rain will not be produced. Others think such performances are delusions.

Thus far candidates have been scarce. Looks as if there are no political fences to repair. There will be a few more Republican votes cast this election than last—half-dozen at least.

P. O. Inspector Rose made his annual visit here last week and found the office in excellent condition. He complimented the P. M., for the efficient service rendered.

Everyone from here that attended the county fair were delighted with the exhibition, which entitles the management to great credit for their untiring efforts to make it a success.

Mrs. W. R. Sizer has treated her store and residence to a coat of paint which makes a marked improvement.

X. X. X.

SINNAMAHONING.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

"Dryest weather since 1847," so says Uncle Henry Caldwell and he ought to know for he is over 100 years old.

"Pap" Berfield is putting up a barn for N. H. Davis this week.

T. J. Shafer, of Benezette, was in town Tuesday.

Lon Shafer, of Detroit, Mibh., is visiting friends her this week.

Nace H. Shafer, of Straight, is visiting friends in town this week.

John Cummings, of Emporium, was a caller in town Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Shafer, Sept. 16th, a son,

J. Hawley Baird is off on his annual vacation this week.

Rev. Hall, of Driftwood, was a caller at Wyside Tuesday.

J. R. Batchelder has closed up his tax collecting for 1908 and is ready to settle with the several boards.

O. L. Bailey was at the county seat Tuesday.

Nathan Silin went to New York Monday to lay in a stock of fall and winter goods.

The forest fires are all under control around here. Quite a large amount of damage has been done and a big expense to the county and state.

A fine large buck was seen in Wykoff Run at a place where the cattle had been salted. His life is short for several parties are watching for him.

The dry weather, dynamite and sledge hammer have cleaned all the large trout out of Wykoff Run and the kingfishers and water shakes are taking all of the small ones.

Nathan Silin has masons at work on the foundation of his new house.

Crum Bro's have built an addition to their warehouse to accomodate their increasing trade.

Debse.

Shriners in Session.

The following gentlemen left to-day for Erie, Dr. L. R. Felt, E. D. White, H. S. Lloyd, A, C. Blum, Dr. S. S. Smith and others, where they are attending a meeting of the Zem Zem Temple, being held in that city to-day.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-6m.

Court Proclamation.—Whereas:—The Hon. Harry A. Hall, President Judge and the Hons. John McDonald and Geo. J. LaBar, Associate Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron have issued their precept bearing date the 18th day of July A. D., 1908, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 12th day of Oct. 1908, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., June 12, 1908, and in the 132d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

J. D. SWOPE, Sheriff.

Merry-Go-Round, South Broad street, every evening this week and Saturday afternoon.

Merry-Go-Round, South Broad street, every evening this week and Saturday afternoon.

The Boston Post says: "No man should pin his faith to a cocktail." Superfluous advice, it seems, when swallowing them is so much simpler.

After an absence of several years from the play "Yon Yonson" Ben Hendricks will again assume the title role. He has procured all the rights of this popular play and will give it a first-class production with scenery and effects all new and fresh from the New York scenic studio. At Emporium Opera House, Friday evening, Oct. 2.

ROOSEVELT MAY ENTER CAMPAIGN

President Frets at Enforced Inactivity in Nation's Battle for Presidency.

Robt. Simpson, the Staff Correspondent of Pittsburg Gazette-Times, wires his paper an interesting letter from Cincinnatti, dated Sept. 20th, from which we make a few extracts:

Theodore Roosevelt has been chafing under the restraint placed upon him by his presidential office, and that his fighting spirit has been aroused by recent events is information that must come from him, if from any source. He has been reluctant for obvious reasons to appear prominently in the campaign. But it is difficult for the President to restrain the man and at any moment the man may assert himself It will be well to keep one ear toward the east.

Because Cincinnati is the home of both Taft and Foraker, the incident of the Archbold letters continues the one large topic of conversation. It had more than anything else to do with keeping Senators Crane and Dick here to day. Senator Crane had been billed for an appearance for nearly a week before he arrived enroute to Chicago. He could have completed his business yesterday and departed last night.

DON'T KICK A MAN WHEN DOWN.

To-day with Senator Dick, he visited Senator Foraker. It was described as only a social call. Late in the afternoon he visited Judge Taft and also met Charles P. Taft, who had just returned from a long vacation on Long Island. This was termed a social incident only.

With their departure the Foraker discussion is likely to lag, for Judge Taft's oposition is that it would be unmanly to kick a man when he is down.

His friends who could not induce him to speak on Friday, and cannot persuade him to make an expression now, point out that the allegations made against Senator Foraker and the senator's replies to them are justification of the whole attitude of Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, who have been endeavoring "to put a stop to the corrupt alliance between business and politics."

FORAKER CASE JUSTIFIES ROOSEVELT.

Foraker's opposition, they say, was originally to Roosevelt because of his policies and was transferred to Taft because Taft stood for the things that Roosevelt stood for, and his nomination was "the most emphatic rebuke possible to such practice as have been exposed." This, they say, should rivet the attention of the country to the fact that "Taft stands as the extreme antis type and opposite of these practices and that Foraker's bitter opposition to Taft's nomination is really a warranty of Taft's sincerity."

Unwise Combination.

To the mind of Mrs. Abigail Jennings there was a sort of disloyalty in admitting to any outsider that a native of Willowby could be really eccentric. As for anything beyond eccentricity, Mrs. Jennings would never have admitted it, even in the case of Miss Rachel Gregg, who was frankly called crazy by the summer visitors.

"Now, Mrs. Jennings," said one of the boarders, "do you really mean that you've never known Miss Gregg to do anything that you'd call crazy?"

"No, I haven't," said Mrs. Jennings, with a firm and unyielding expression about her prominent chin.

"Why, what do you think of her sending that bag of eggs over to the Corners to Mrs. Cole right in the box with her laundry work and never telling the stage driver and letting him throw the box right off?" inquired the summer boarder. "Mrs. Cole says there's one shirt waist she'll never be able to wear again."

"Well," said Mrs. Jennings calmly, "I should say about that as I have about a number of little things Rachel does and has done. She may lack in wisdom and forethought now and again. But, then, who doesn't, I'd like to know?"—Youth's Companion.

Showing Our Monkey Blood.

The batsman, congratulated on his home run, slapped himself proudly on the chest and began to boast of still finer home runs that he had made in the past.

"Did you see that gesture, the stricken breast?" said an ethnologist of Harvard. "Whenever we make that gesture in our vanity we prove the Darwinian theory up to the hilt.

"You know the gorilla. Kipling and Du Chaillu describe him—an enormous ape that in his indomitable bravado beats his breast with a sound like the rolling of the muffled drums of Memorial day.

"As big as a bull, as swift as a cat, as powerful as an elephant, the gorilla believes himself unconquerable, and in the vain glory of that belief he inflates his lungs and beats his swollen breast till the jungle rings like a gong.

"We in our moments of foolish and excessive vanity inflate our lungs and slap our swollen breasts.

"Thus, alas, we show the monkey blood in us."—New Orleans Times-Democrat

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, Sept. 21, 1908.

It is expected that the President will be at the White House by the time this letter is printed. The majority of the summer absentees has already returned. Postmaster General George Von L. Meyer returned to his home in Washington yesterday. He has spent part of the summer outing, hunting and fishing in the North, at the family's summer home in Hamilton, Mass. It was there that Mrs. Meyer lost by burglarly fifteen thousand dollars' worth of jewelry. Mrs. Meyer and her daughters, who spent the early summer abroad, are not expected home until next month. The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Cortelyou who have been spending the summer at Huntingdon, Long Island, are expected home next week. They have been living on a farm with all modern improvements, it is said, and their young family, of whom there are four, have had a very enjoyable time. Mrs. Robert McKee, the daughter of a former President, Benjamin Harrison, and the mother of the once famous Baby McKee, is expected to spend a portion of the coming season in Washington. She is now with old friends, the family of Senator Elkins, at Elkins, West Virginia.

There is universal sympathy in the city for the sad accident which befell Orville Wright and Lieutenant Selfridge, when they fell from the 75 foot elevation in Wright's aeroplane. During the past week, thousands of people from the city and from other parts of the country have flocked in automobiles and in carriages to Fort Myer where the wonderful experiments that have filled the world with expectation have been made. Great as has been the advance in recent months, resulting in flying feats at which the world wondered, it is now clear that the experimental stage has not yet been passed. A test at the hands of so competent a flyer as Orville Wright who has broken all records, was no doubt as promising as human ingenuity could make it, but human ingenuity cannot prevent accident with wagon, automobile, or any machine, and when that accident happened in midair, it is necessarily more tragic and disastrous than on terma firma. Skeptics with reference to the success of flying machines are strengthened—and with reason—in their disbelief and the accident at Fort Myer has proven almost conclusively that it will never be possible to use airships for long voyages or for the transportation of passengers. The slightest accident will force the machine to the ground and even it the passengers escape accident. the machine may be miles from a point where it can be repaired. Mr. Thomas A. Edison in a recent interview given in Salt Lake City predicted that in five years or less airships will be carrying passengers across the ocean making the trip in a day at the rate of two hundred miles an hour. Mr. Edison also predicts that the North Pole can and will be reached in a forty hour trip by an airship. But imagine an airship or an aeroplane crossing the ocean when some mishap occurs such as is daily occuring with the motor car for example. Either it would be thrown into the deep, or, if it were able to maintain itself in the air, it would not be possible to move or to repair the damage. The experiments will go on. They have received too great an impetus to be arrested, but it is probable that the youngest child to-day will not live to see the airship, whether aeroplane or balloon, commercially successful.

NOTICE.

Sealed bids will be received by the Commissioners of Cameron county, Penn'a, at their office in Emporium, Penn'a, until eleven o'clock, a. m, Friday, October 2nd, 1908 and opened one hour later, for repairing the floor to the Russell bridge over Portage creek, about two miles from Emporium Junction, on road leading to Sizerville; and repairing the floor of the Lucore Bridge on same road, about three and one-half miles from Emporium Junction, according to specifications on file at the Commissioners office.

J. W. Lewis,
S. P. Kreider,
O. L. Bailey,
Attest:— County Commissioners.
W. L. Thomas, Clerk.

This Speaks for Itself.

East Emporium, Pa., Sept. 21, 1908.

Mr. W. R. Sizer, Gen'l Agent,
Sizerville, Pa.

Dear Sir:—The $5.00 a year accident policy you urged me so hard to take out last June, is doing me a lot of good now. Your company sent me their check this morning for $30.00 for two weeks' sickness. I don't see why any poor man like me don't take advantage of the proposition in the old reliable German Commercial offers when they are so prompt as in my case—their check back here in three days after I sent them my claim. Success to you and the good old company.

Yours very truly,
D. K. Kephart.

Kodal will, without doubt, make your stomach strong and will almost instantly relieve you of all the symptoms of indigestion. Get a bottle of it to-day. It is sold here by R. C. Dodson.

Pineules for the kidneys, 30 days' trial $1.00. Hundreds of people testify to the merit of this preparation in the relief of kidney trouble, rheumatism, lumbago, backache. Pineules act directly on the kidneys, purify the blood and make you feel like a new person. They tone the system. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Best Treatment for a Burn.

If for no other reason. Chamberlain's Salve should be kept in every household on account of its great value in the treatment of burns. It allays the pain almost instantly, and unless the injury is a severe one, heals the part without leaving a scar. This salve is also unequaled for chapped hands, sore nipples and diseases of the skin. Price, 25 cents. For sale by L. Taggart.

To those afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble, backache, rheumatism. Pineules for the Kidneys bring relief in the first dose. Hundreds of people today testify to their remarkable healing and tonic properties. 30 days' trial $1.00 The purify the blood. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

The Best on Earth.

Protection against Accidents and Sickness is an absolute necessity. It costs but $5.00 a year for $15.00 weekly benefits, and $2,000 death claim. The only policy paying such liberal benefits. This Company also writes policies for $10.00 and $25.00 per year. Liberal commissions to agents, by the German Commercial Accident Co., Phil'a, Pa. W. R. Sizer, Gen'l Agent, Sizerville, Pa. R. R. McQuay of Emporium, is a representative of the Company. Drop him a postal—He will do the balance. In case of sudden injury this Company provides temporary relief to the amount of $25.00. if notified by wire of an accident. 17-ly.

A Sure-Enough Knocker.

A. C. Goodwin, of Reidsville, N. C., says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve is a sure enough knocker for ulcers. A bad one came on my leg last summer, but that wonderful salve knocked it out in a few rounds. No even a scar remained." Guaranteed for piles, sores, burns, etc. 25c, at all drug stores.

They Take The Kinks Out.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of the stomach, liver and bowels, without fuss or friction," says N. H. Brown, of Pittsfield, Nt. Guaranteed satisfactory at all drug stores 25c.

If you are a sufferer from that most distressing affliction, piles, and have tried many remedies without being benefitted we can safely say that ManZan Pile Remedy will bring relief with the first application. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m.

Bees Laxative Cough Syrup always brings quick relief in coughs, colds, hoarseness, whooping cough and all bronchial and throat trouble. Mothers especially recommend it for children, as it is pleasant to take. It is gently laxative. Should be in every home. Guaranteed. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m.

Cloth all Wool and Paint all Paint

Is cheaper than shoddy cloth or shoddy paint. The L. & M. is Zinc Metal made into Oxide of Zinc combined with White Lead, and then made into paint with pure Linseed Oil in thousand gallon grindings and mixings. Wears long, actual cost only $1.20 per gallon. Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, L. & Paint Agent.

Where a Multitude of Sins are Covered

The L. & M. Paint covers defects in previous paintings and wears for 10 to 15 years, because the L. & M. is pure linseed oil binder-pure oxide of zinc-pure white lead, and you help to make the paint by mixing three quarts of linsesd oil with each gallon of paint. Its done in 2 minutes. Makes cost only $1.20 per gallon. Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, L. & M., Paint Agent.

Kodol will in a very short time enable the stomach to do the work it should do, and work it should do is to digest all the food you eat. It makes the stomach sweet and it is pleasant to take. It is pleasant to take. It is sold here by R. C. Dodson.

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of piano forte has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Popular and classical music. Prices reasonable.

44-tf.

Wood's Liver Medicine is liquid form for malaria, chills and fever, regulates the liver, kidneys and bladder, brings quick relief in biliousness, sick headache, constipation. Pleasant to take. The $1.00 bottle contains 2½ times the quantity of the 50c size. First dose brings relief. Its tonic effects felt at once. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of MARY E. SANFORD, late of Shippen Township, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration c. t. a. upon estate, of said decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to

Geo. W. Leavitt, Administrator, C. T. A.
Emporium, Pa., Sept 1, 1908. 29-6t.

Ludlams

New Fall Ideas.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 30th AND OCT. 1st, 1908

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New York Styles,
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Fresh from the best houses in New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Cleveland.

Perfect exemplifications of the styles of the Directoire.

Large assortment of Pattern Hats and new Novelties.

The public is cordially invited.

Ludlams

HUNTING THE MOUNTAIN SHEEP

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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BIG-HORN, more commonly known as mountain sheep, are extremely wary and cautious animals, and are plentiful in but few places. This is rather surprising, for they seem to be fairly prolific (although not as much so as deer and antelope), and comparatively few are killed by the hunters.

In size the big-horn comes next to buffalo and elk, averaging larger than the black-tail deer, while an old ram will sometimes be almost as heavy as a small cow elk. In his movements he is not light and graceful like the prong-horn and other antelopes, his marvellous agility seeming rather to proceed from sturdy strength and wonderful command over iron sinews and muscles. The huge horns are carried proudly erect by the massive neck; every motion of the body is made with perfect poise; and there seems to be no ground so difficult that the big-horn cannot cross it. There is probably no animal in the world his superior in climbing; and his only equals are the other species of mountain sheep and the ibexes. No matter how sheer the cliff, if there are ever so tiny cracks or breaks in the surface, the big-horn will bound up or down it with wonderful ease and seeming absence of effort. The perpendicular bounds it can make are truly startling—in strong contrast with its distant relative the prong-horn which can leap almost any level jump, but seems unable to clear the smallest height. In descending a sheer wall of rock the big-horn holds all four feet together and goes down in long jumps, bounding off the surface almost like a rubber ball every time he strikes it. The way that one will vanish over the roughest and most broken ground is a perpetual surprise to any one that has hunted them; and the ewes are quite as skilful as the rams, while even the very young lambs seem almost as well able to climb, and certainly follow wherever their elders lead.

To him the barren wastes of the Bad Lands offer a most attractive home; yet to other living creatures they are at all times as grimly desolate and forbidding as any spot on earth can be; at all seasons they seem hostile to every form of life.

Occasionally the big-horn come down into the valleys or along the grassy slopes to feed, but this is not often, and in such cases every member of the band is always keeping the sharpest look-out, and at the slightest alarm they beat a retreat to their broken fastnesses. At night-time or in the early morning they come down to drink at the small pools or springs, but move off the instant they have satisfied their thirst. As a rule, they spend their time among the rocks and rough ground, and it is in these places that they must be hunted. In color they harmonize curiously with the grayish or yellowish brown of the ground on which they are found, and it is often very difficult to make them out when lying motionless on a ledge of rock.

Up the slippery ice-covered buttes we clambered.

Time and again they will be mistaken for boulders, and, on the other hand, I have more than once stalked up to masses of sandstone that I have mistaken for sheep.

When lying down the big-horn can thus scan everything below it; and both while feeding and resting it invariably keeps the sharpest possible look-out for all danger from beneath, and this trait makes it needful for the hunter to always keep on the highest ground and try to come on it from above.

As far as lay in us, on our first day's hunt we paid proper heed to all the rules of hunting-craft; but without success. Up the slippery, ice-covered buttes we clambered, clinging to the rocks, and slowly working our way across the faces of the cliffs, or cautiously creeping along the narrow ledges, peering over every crest long and carefully, and from the peaks scanning the ground all about with the field-glasses. But we saw no sheep, and but little sign of them.

Finally we struck the head of a long, winding valley with a smooth bottom, and after cantering down it four or five miles, came to the river, just after the cold, pale-red sun had sunk behind the line of hills ahead of us. Our horses were sharp shod, and crossed the ice without difficulty; and in a grove of leafless cotton-woods, on the opposite side, we found the hut for which we had been making, the cowboy already inside with the fire started. Throughout the night the temperature sank lower and lower, and it was impossible to keep the crazy old hut anywhere near freezing-point; the wind whistled through the chinks and crannies of the logs, and, after a short and by no means elaborate supper, we were glad to cower down with our great fur coats still on, under the pile of buffalo robes and bear skins. My sleeping-bag came in very handily, and kept me as warm as possible, in spite of the bitter frost.

We were up and had taken breakfast next morning by the time the first streak of dawn had dimmed the brilliancy of the stars, and immediately afterwards strode off on foot, as we had been hampered by the horses on the day before. This day, though the weather had grown even colder, we did not feel it, for we walked all the while with a quick pace, and the climbing was very hard work. The shoulders and ledges of the cliffs had become round and slippery with the ice, and it was no easy task to move up and along them, clutching the gun in one hand, and grasping each little projection with the other.

When on the way back to camp, where the buttes rose highest and steepest, we came upon fresh tracks, but as it was then late in the afternoon, did not try to follow them that day. When near the hut I killed a sharptail for supper, making rather a neat shot, the bird being eighty yards off. The night was even colder than the preceding one, and all signs told us that we would soon have a change for the worse in the weather, which made me doubly anxious to get a sheep before the storm struck us. We determined that next morning we would take the horses and make a quick push for the chain of high buttes where we had seen the fresh tracks, and hunt them through with thorough care.

We started in the cold gray of the morning and pricked rapidly off over the frozen plain, columns of white steam rising from the nostrils of the galloping horses. When we reached the foot of the hills where we intended to hunt, and had tethered the horses, the sun had already risen, but it was evident that the clear weather of a fortnight past was over. The air was thick and hazy, and away off in the northwest a towering mass of grayish white clouds looked like a weather-breeder; every thing boded a storm at no distant date. The country over which we now hunted was wilder and more mountainous than any we had yet struck. High, sharp peaks and ridges broke off abruptly into narrow gorges and deep ravines; they were bare of all but the scantiest vegetation, save on some of the sheltered sides where grew groves of dark pines, now laden down with feathery snow. The climbing was as hard as ever. At first we went straight up the side of the tallest peak, and then along the knife-like ridge which joined it with the next. The ice made the footing very slippery as we stepped along the ledges or crawled round the jutting shoulders, and we had to look carefully for our footholds; while in the cold, thin air every quick burst we made up a steep hill caused us to pant for breath. We had gone but a little way before we saw fresh signs of the animals we were after, but it was some time before we came upon the quarry itself.

We left the high ground and descending into a narrow chasm walked along its bottom, which was but a couple of feet wide, while the sides rose up from it at an acute angle. After following this for a few hundred yards, we turned a sharp corner, and shortly afterward our eyes were caught by some grains of fresh earth lying on the snow in front of our feet. On the sides, some feet above our heads, were marks in the snow which a moment's glance showed us had been made by a couple of mountain sheep that had come down one side of the gorge and had leaped across to the other, their sharp toes going through the thin snow and displacing the earth that had fallen to the bottom. The tracks had evidently been made just before we rounded the corner, and as we had been advancing noiselesly on the snow with the wind in our favor, we knew that the animals could have no suspicion of our presence. They had gone up the cliff on our right, but as that on our left was much lower, and running for some distance parallel to the other, we concluded that by running along its top we would be most certain to get a good shot. Clambering instantly up the steep side, digging my hands and feet into the loose snow and grasping at every little rock or frozen projection, I reached the top; and then ran forward along the ridge a few paces, crouching behind the masses of queerly-shaped sandstone and saw, about ninety yards off across the ravine, a couple of mountain rams. The one with the largest horns was broadside toward me, his sturdy, massive form outlined clearly against the sky, as he stood on the crest of the ridge. I dropped on my knee, raising the rifle as I did so; for a second he did not quite make me out, turning his head half round to look. I held the sight fairly on the point just behind his shoulder and pulled the trigger.

At the report he staggered and pitched forward, but recovered himself and crossed over the ridge out of sight. We jumped and slid down into the ravine again, and clambered up the opposite side as fast as our lungs and slippery ice would let us; then taking the trail of the wounded ram we trotted along. We had not far to go; for,

We found him lying on his side.

as I expected, we found him lying on his side a couple of hundred yards beyond the ridge, his eyes already glazed in death. The bullet had gone in behind the shoulder and ranged clean through his body crosswise, going a little forward; no animal less tough than a mountain ram could have gone any distance at all with such a wound. He had most obligingly run round to a part of the hill where we could bring up one of the horses without very much difficulty. Accordingly I brought up old Manitou, who can carry any thing and has no fear, and the big-horn was soon strapped across his back. It was a fine ram, with perfectly-shaped but not very large horns.

The other ram, two years old, with small horns, had bounded over the ridge before I could get a shot at him; we followed his trail for half a mile, but as he showed no signs of halting and we were anxious to get home we then gave up the pursuit.

It was still early in the day, and we made up our minds to push back for the home ranch, as we did not wish to be caught out in a long storm. The lowering sky was already overcast by a mass of leaden-gray clouds; and it was evident that we had no time to lose. In a little over an hour we were back at the log camp, where the ram was shifted from Manitou's back to the buckboard. A very few minutes sufficed to pack up our bedding and provisions, and we started home. Merrifield and I rode on ahead, not sparing the horses; but before we got home the storm had burst, and a furious blizzard blew in our teeth as we galloped along the last mile of the river bottom, before coming to the home ranch house; and as we warmed our stiffened limbs before the log fire, I congratulated myself upon the successful outcome of what I knew would be the last hunting trip I should take during that season.

The death of this ram was accomplished without calling for any very good shooting on our part. He was standing still, less than a hundred yards off, when the shot was fired; and we came across him so close merely by accident. Still, we fairly deserved our luck, for we had hunted with the most patient and painstaking care from dawn till nightfall for the better part of three days, spending most of the time in climbing at a smart rate of speed up sheer cliffs and over rough and slippery ground. Still-hunting the big-horn is always a toilsome and laborious task, and the very bitter weather during which we had been out had not lessened the difficulty of the work, though in the cold it was much less exhausting than it would have been to have hunted across the same ground in summer. No other kind of hunting does as much to bring out the good qualities, both moral and physical, of the sportsmen who follow it. If a man keeps at it, it is bound to make him both hardy and resolute; to strengthen his muscles and fill out his lungs.

Mountain mutton is in the fall the most delicious eating furnished by any game animal. Nothing else compares with it for juiciness, tenderness, and flavor; but at all other times of the year it is tough, stringy, and worthless.

AN ISLAND OF QUIET.

Yet Going Downtown In Madeira Is an Exciting Event.

Madeira is populated, yet is one of the quietest as well as one of the most beautiful places in the world. Although the roads are paved with round beach stones, there is nothing to remind one of the fact, because, as David G. Fairchild, agricultural explorer of the department of agriculture, explains in the National Geographic Magazine, there are no horses or jolting wheels.

All vehicles in Madeira are on runners. If you go calling it is in a bullock sledge with canopy top and comfortable seats. If you move a bank safe or a steam boiler it is carried on a "stone boat," or sledge of poles, and you may have to get forty oxen to pull it. If you are in a villa on the hillside and want to get downtown you take a running car and slide down over the cobblestones.

Two strong men, each holding a guide rope, pull your car over a bag of grease to grease the runners and then give you a running shove and jump each on a runner behind as the car shoots down at a breakneck pace over the cobblestones.

The men yell, hens and dogs scamper, foot passengers cling close to the wall of the narrow street, the runners get hot and fill the air with odor of burning wood as you shoot round sharp corners, down the busy thoroughfare, past gorgeous masses of flowering creepers which hang over the walls of the private villas that border your road.

But, oh, the change when you get to the bottom! You are obliged either to walk or take a carro, drawn by slow moving bullocks, squeaking and slipping over the stones.

Handicapped.

Judge—Remember, witness, you are sworn to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth. Witness—Judge, I am trying my durndest to do it, but that pie faced slob of a lawyer there won't let me!—Chicago Tribune.

CLUBMEN BLAZE WAY TO VICTORY

Pennsylvania League Lines Up For the Campaign.

ARE READY FOR BATTLE

Republicans Inaugurate An Aggressive Canvass to Insure the Election of Taft and Sherman and to Keep the Keystone State at the Head of the Party Column In November.

[Special Correspondence.]

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 22.

Pennsylvania's Republican campaign was formally opened last week at the convention of the League of Republican clubs, and there is every assurance that the Keystone state will give a splendid account of herself at the election on Nov. 3 next.

The clubmen were particularly fortunate in having so many men of national prominence as their guests and to speak at their mass meeting.

Vice Presidential Nominee James S. Sherman was very happy in his references to the stalwartism of Pennsylvania Republicans, and he declared that their fellow Republicans of the Empire state would vie with them at the coming election in rolling up a big majority for the entire Republican ticket.

Congressman Nicholas Longworth, Senator Boies Penrose and John Hays Hammond were among others who addressed the great assemblage in the armory.

This meeting, the splendid attendance at the convention and the demonstration made by the mine workers and others in the parade which was given prior to the opening of the meeting, left no room to doubt the enthusiasm for Taft and Sherman among the Republicans of this state.

Aside from the cordial indorsement of the nominees and the platform of the Republican national convention, the club league placed upon record strong testimonials to United States Senators Penrose and Knox, and later on there was an exhibition of earnest and sincere approval of a suggestion from Colonel John R. Wiggins that the members of the league should go to work at once to insure the election of Republican members of the legislature who will in January next be called upon to elect a successor to Senator Penrose. Colonel Wiggins was applauded when he advocated the re-election of Senator Penrose.

Following the re-election of Robert B. Habgood, of McKean county, to the presidency of the league and the election of other officers, a platform was adopted, which among other things says:

A Patriotic Party.

"The Pennsylvania State League of Republican clubs in its twenty-second annual convention assembled, declares its unwavering faith in the policies of the Republican party under which the state of Pennsylvania, in common with its sister states, has grown and prospered. In the more than fifty years of its existence the Republican party in state and nation has ever been loyal to the patriotic institutions of the country, while it has advanced the material interests of all the people by wise and progressive legislation.

"In every great movement for the development of industry or the improvement of commerce, it has taken the lead and maintained the ascendency. It has been opposed and obstructed by the Democratic party, and its achievements have always been in spite of the assaults and obstructive tactics of the Democratic party. Only once in the past fifty years have the people voted for a change from Republican to Democratic rule. They were misled by the arguments of the supporters of Grover Cleveland into believing that tariff revision which would lead to ultimate free trade would be better for the common people than the Republican system of protection to American industry.

A Painful Experience.

"The experience was a wretched and painful one, as the records of the second Cleveland administration clearly demonstrate. From the Cleveland administration to the present ime Republican presidents and Republican policies have been sustained. Under Republicanism thus restored to power, the country has experienced its greatest progress. It has seen the free silver heresy come and go. It has observed the cry of anti-imperialism and of government ownership of railroads. These theories were advanced as the entering wedge for the overthrow of Republican success, but they have been met and countered in each succeeding national election. We are now approaching an election where new theories are to be met.

Democratic Experiments.

"One of those is the proposition to impose upon the government of the United States the business of an insurance company for the protection of deposits in national banks to the prejudice of the larger deposits of the farmers and thrifty industrialists of the country who have placed their faith in state banks and savings funds. We are opposed to the introduction of this theory as an experiment in our national life, believing that it is not a government function to protect the money of the schemer and speculator, while the savings of the honest toiler are to be prejudiced and endangered.

"With this new theory advanced as another expedient by the candidate of the Democratic party, this convention has no other concern than to point out its fallacy and the danger that would follow its attempted introduction. We stamp this "new thought" of the versatile dreamer of Democracy as an insidious and dangerous bit of demagofuery, no more entitled to the respect of the people than was his proposition to sell fifty cents worth of silver bullion to the government of the United States for a good gold dollar.

Warning to Republicans.

"We warn Republicans upon the farm; in the factory; in the mine; and in business circles generally, against the experiments that are being proposed by our Democratic opponents; each and every one of them is simply intended to confuse the political situation and to undermine the foundations upon which the prosperity of the country has been reared, in order to discredit the Republican party and to place the Democrats in power. We believe as firmly today in the protective tariff of the Republican party as we ever did.

"We believe the time has come when the tariff law may be revised by its friends in order to regulate such inequalities as may have arisen or to correct such abuses as may have crept in, but we do not waive our devotion to the protective principle, nor do we yield in the slightest measure our demand that American industry shall be a safeguard against unfair foreign competition.

"We believe the tariff should be so adjusted, so maintained, that every imported article that comes into competition with domestic manufacture, shall be made to pay duty representing the difference in cost between the wages paid abroad and the wages paid at home, with a reasonable profit to the manufacturer. Our industries have grown and prospered under this system, and we claim for the Republican party the credit of having made it what it is.

The Two Senators.

"Our distinguished senators, the Hon. Boise Penrose and the Hon. Philander C. Knox, are to be congratulated upon the records they have made at Washington. The long service of Senator Penrose upon the important committee of postoffices and postroads, during which time he has seen the growth of the postal business of the country from eighty millions per annum to two hundred and twenty millions per annum, and during which he has contributed largely in the developing of the free rural delivery service of the country, is especially noteworthy.

"What shall we say of our junior senator? When the proposition to prosecute the illegal trusts of the country was brought before Mr. Cleveland's attorney general, Richard Olney, it was reasoned that the laws were too feeble to reach the powerful malefactor. Under Theodore Roosevelt, how different the situation! Mr Knox, the attorney general and now the junior senator from Pennsylvania, declared the law sufficient to hold the rich malefactor equally with the poor and, still better, he demonstrated the truth of his opinion by bringing the illegal combinations to the bar of justice and overthrowing them. And this brings us to the final declaration of this convention."

The league convention was one of the most successful that has been held in recent years, and a telegram received from Colonel Wesley R. Andrews, chairman of the Republican state committee, warmly commending the work of the members of the Republican clubs in recent campaigns.

SECOND TO NONE

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M. F. Conway

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Home-made Bread Cookies and any thing in the Baking line made to order.

Mrs. M. F. Conway

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be e by law, and subject to change of e as provided by law. The president e of each of the said courts shall be ted as provided by law. The number dges in each of said courts may be, aw, increased from time to time. This ndment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adop-

ection 2. That article five, section nt, be amended by making an addition reto so that the same shall read as lows:

ection 8. The said courts in the couns of Philadelphia and Allegheny re-ctively shall, from time to time, in n, detail one or more of their judges hold the courts of oyer and terminer d the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or corporated districts, to increase their ebtedness.

it resolved by the Senate and House epresentatives of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania in General Assembly , That section eight, article nine, of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reades follows:—

ection 8. The debt of any county, borough, township, school district, ther municipality or incorporated dis-, except as herein provided, shall nevxceed seven per centum upon the ased value of the taxable property rein; nor shall any such municipality district incur any new debt or increase indebtedness to an amount exceeding o per centum upon such assessed valuion of property, without the assent of e electors thereof at a public election, such manner as shall be provided by w; but any city, the debt of which now ceeds seven per centum of such assed valuation, may be authorized by w to increase the same three per cenm, in the aggregate, at any one time, pon such valuation," be amended, in acrdance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that aid section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next ses-; he shall have power to fill any va-y that may happen, during the recess he Senate, in the office of Auditor eral, State Treasurer, Secretary of In-al Affairs or Superintendent of Pub-Instruction, in a judicial office, or in y other elective office which he is or y be authorized to fill; if the vacancy ll happen during the session of the nate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ODD USES FOR FISH.

One Makes a Good Barometer, Another a Weathercock.

Fishes have been put to many queer uses while still alive, but probably the strangest was that suggested to the war department by an inventor. The propulsion of submarine torpedoes was the subject under discussion, and he proposed that a shark be imprisoned in a tube at the rear end of the projectile, its movements to be controlled by the active application of electricity. In case the shark attempted to swim away it was to be given an electric shock and in this way kept on its course until the torpedo had reached its target.

Another remarkable use to which a fish has been put is as a barometer. The leach is very susceptible to atmospheric changes, and when retained in an aquarium is likely to throw itself out at the approach of or during any remarkable change of wind or weather, or if in a pond or stream will sometimes jump on the bank. It has been kept alive in aquaria as a living barometer from the supposition that certain movements indicate particular changes that are about to occur in the weather. In Russia the dead body of Cottus gobio, the miller's thumb, is used as a weathercock. Hung by a single thread, it will point to the direction whence the wind blows.—Minneapolis Journal.

MULES OF MEXICO.

They Are Even More Knowing Than Our Own Meek Brand.

"Everybody knows that all mules are brainy, but the mules of old Mexico have something on other mules for a sort of prescience of their own," said a man who has spent many years in the neighboring republic. "A Mexican mule will do just so much work and not a blamed bit more.

"The riding mule, for instance, is fully aware of the distance, down to a rod, he is supposed and required to traverse in the progress of one traveling day, and all the sharp sticks or goads or dynamite on earth won't get him to do a bit more than what he knows to be the correct distance. The Mexicans have got a peculiar saying in connection with this characteristic of the Mexican mule. You ask a Mexican, for instance, how far it is by mule back to such and such a point.

"'Two days' journey if you are not rushed, but three days if you are in a hurry,' the Mexican will reply.

"His meaning is that if you don't ask more of your mule than you should ask of him, the mule will be able to make the trip in two days. But if you attempt to drive the brute he'll soldier on you, and in consequence the journey will take you three days."—Exchange.

The Deceased Wife's Sister.

The law against marrying a deceased wife's sister, which caused so much discussion in England, grew out of the ancient tribal law forbidding a father to sell more than one daughter to the same man when the Briton was emerging from polygamy and when for 21 shillings of the present money a man might dismiss his wife or kill her if she would not go. As civil law it was to protect the living wife and knit tribes closer together by intermarriage. When ecclesiastical law became supreme a misreading of some Scripture text was used to put the sister of a man's wife among the prohibited degrees of relationship. This was the act of 1541 (32 Henry VIII): "A man may not marry his deceased wife's sister or her daughter, but he may marry his first cousin."—London Standard.

Brittle Lizards.

Some kinds of lizards break in two when suddenly startled. In the bush in Australia the traveler often comes across a number of these little silvery reptiles basking on a log or piece of old bark. As soon as they perceive the invader there is a great commotion. They dart hither and thither so quickly that the eye can scarcely follow their movements. The effects of the shock are evident from the quantity of wriggling tails lying about which have been cast off in the hurry, while the mutilated owners may be seen scurrying away to safety still wagging the stumps that remain.

Density of City Population.

Although there is a certain area of about three and a half acres on Manhattan Island where the density of population is at the rate of 630,000 to the square mile, yet the city of Paris shows a far greater average density of population than New York, the figures for Paris being 79,300 a square mile and for New York city proper 40,000 a square mile. The average density of London's population is 37,000 a square mile and that of Berlin 67,600.—Federation Review.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

FOUNDERS' WEEK, PHILADELPHIA.

From October 4 to 10 Philadelphia will celebrate the 225th Anniversary of the City's founding by a series of remarkable events.

On Monday afternoon 25,000 soldiers, sailors and marines will parade. The Police and Fire Departments will parade on Tuesday afternoon, depicting their development from the early times. Wednesday afternoon will witness one of the greatest industrial parades ever seen in this country. Over 100 floats will illustrate the evolution of the City's industries. A great river pageant will be given on Thursday afternoon, in which 500 vessels including United States and foreign warships will participate. Fifteen thousand uniformed Red Men with historical floats will parade in the evening. On Friday the first great historical pageant ever given in America, illustrating by 40 floats and 5000 costumed characters the history of Philadelphia, will be the grand climax of the celebration. The P. O. S. of A. will parade in the evening. Saturday will be devoted to athletics, motor races, and Knights Templar parades. The city will be specially illuminated every night and a musical-historical drama "Philadelphia" will be given every evening on Franklin Field.

Special tickets to Philadelphia will be sold October 2 to 10, good to return until October 12, at reduced rates; minimum rate $1.00. See Ticket Agents. 1185-31-2t.

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ARE NOT GOING TO SWAP HORSES

Pennsylvanians to Follow Old Abe Lincoln's Policy.

TARIFF MADE STATE WEALTHY

Taft and Sherman Stand For Protection, and Their Triumphant Election Will Insure a Period of Unprecedented Prosperity and a Continuance of Roosevelt's Patriotic American Administration of the National Government.

[Special Correspondence.]

"Never swap horses while crossing a stream." This trite and homely admonition of "Old Abe" Lincoln will be followed by the voters of Pennsylvania at the coming election, when they will roll up a tremendous majority for the party of protection and prosperity.

Reports from every county in the commonwealth show that the great body of Pennsylvanians, the farmers, the merchants and the wage earners in all the big industrial centers are determined to vote for Taft and Sherman and indorse the platform of the Republican party.

Bryan is making tariff reduction, which to the Democrats means their old slogan of free trade, the paramount issue of his campaign.

In doing that he is striking directly at Pennsylvania, at Pennsylvania labor, at Pennsylvania capital and at Pennsylvania's vast natural resources, her coal, her iron, her cement and her various other interests.

No Free Trade For Pennsylvania.

The Keystone state has acquired her enviable position as the most prosperous and wealthiest state in the Union under the Republican party's administration of state and national affairs, and to no other policy does she owe more than to that of the protective tariff.

The present onslaught of Bryanism upon the tariff has aroused a feeling of indignation and alarm in every quarter of this state.

Just as confidence is being restored, as orders for manufactured products are coming in and mills are starting up, coke ovens and blast furnaces are being lighted and the textile and all manner of industrial establishments are resuming operations, after a temporary cessation, along comes Bryan with his tirades against the protective tariff. He is serving notice upon capital and labor alike that in the event of his election revolutionary tactics may be looked for to the inevitable destruction of the interests of the wage earner and the manufacturer, to the granger, the dairyman, the mine worker and all classes of citizens of this state whose happiness and livelihood depend upon the administration of the national government under safe and sane and well established policies.

Taft's Nomination Brought Confidence.

No reasonable man has attempted to charge to the Republican party responsibility for the recent disturbance in business and momentary halt in the march of progress.

But every one who stops to consider the revival of confidence, the resumption of commercial and industrial activities and the universal predictions of a renewal of good times, cannot but attribute these conditions to the popular belief that the election of Taft and Sherman and the continuance of the Republican party in control of the federal government means an assurance of national prosperity.

To Promote American Patriotism.

The patriotism and sturdy Americanism of the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, all know, will be accentuated with Judge William Howard Taft in the White House, and the prestige that has been added to "Old Glory" by the vigorous Rooseveltian policies will never be detracted from by any act of the distinguished son of Ohio who is now the Republican standard-bearer.

The vital concern which every Pennsylvanian must have in the present campaign was emphasized by United States Senator Boies Penrose in his recent speech before the Republicans of Lehigh county, when he made the tariff the principal feature of his address.

Penrose On the Tariff.

Senator Penrose, among other things, said:

"This is pre-eminently an age the world over of commercial, industrial and agricultural development. The United States leads in all these forms of activity. We are today admittedly the leading nation of the world, and our progress in the past and the prospect of development in the future are beyond precedent in the history of civilization.

"We want an assurance of prosperity, of a continuation of our commercial and industrial development at home and of our trade expansion in the markets of the world. The history of the United States shows clearly that prosperity has always attended upon a protective tariff.

"The American people cannot fail to recall vividly the immediate past. There has always been a relation of protective tariffs to prosperity and of great financial depressions to low tariffs. The long period of depression which followed the return to low tariff immediately succeeding Mr. Blaine's defeat for the presidency continued during that entire period of low tariff and until relief was obtained by a return to protection. The history of tariff legislation in congress is one of continuous struggle.

"Success has been achieved by a narrow margin. The principle of protection to American labor and industry has frequently been put in peril in the house of its friends.

Democratic Soup House Period.

"Every one recalls the dreadful industrial depression during Cleveland's second administration. Following the re-establishment of protection in 1897 came an immediate restoration of prosperity, which continued steadily until the great disturbances in world finances resulting from the Boer and Russo-Japanese wars and the local disturbances resulting from the great losses consequent upon the Baltimore and San Francisco disasters—disturbances due ultimately to monetary causes and being but temporary in duration.

"These causes, with the lack of sufficient currency to finance great undertakings consequent upon the tremendous prosperity which has come to the country under a decade of protection, are generally conceded to be the chief elements in that cessation which we all believe to be but temporary in the extraordinary prosperity and industrial development and expansion of commerce which the country has enjoyed since the principle of protection and sound money were established in the election of William McKinley in 1896.

"Setting aside minor issues and theories of legislation, does any sane man doubt that the future prosperity of the country cannot be safely intrusted to the Republican party by the election of William H. Taft as president?

"The people from one end of the land to the other demand a cessation of the temporary interruption to our prosperity from which we are recently recovering. They are most interested in such an administration of the government and such legislation by congress as can most reasonably be expected to bring about a resumption of our splendid march of development at home and abroad.

Want American Standard of Wages.

"The great mass of our people want to be assured of permanent employment at remunerative wages, which will enable them to maintain a standard of living such as becomes American citizenship. History demonstrates beyond any question that the maintenance of the principle of protection under Republican administration and legislation has secured these results.

"History has shown that where this condition has been interrupted by Democratic success and tariff tinkering and free trade principles that disaster and panic have ensued.

"Closed mills and idle men were too familiar to all of us a little over twelve years ago, and would hardly need recalling now were we not so apt to forget. Nor is there anything in the attitude of the Democratic party to assure the American people of a consistent adherence to the protective principle.

Tariff Cuts Cause Depression.

"It would seem to be evident enough not to require argument that the protective system can best be maintained by those who have been successful for nearly 100 years in its maintenance and development.

"The general statement stands unchallenged that whenever the tariff has been reduced in whole or in part a business depression has followed, and in many cases most severe commercial and industrial panics.

"The present tariff law has been in operation unchanged longer than any other tariff law in our history.

"Many favor continuing the law unchanged for the present, on the theory that stability of conditions is an essential feature of any tariff system, and that the agitation in changing the same introduces uncertainty in the trade conditions, and is apt to be followed by a curtailment of industrial activity.

"There is, however, a general demand for a readjustment of schedules to meet changed conditions in the industrial world, and it is conceded on all sides that general revision will be made in the near future, but whatever changes are made the Republican party this year stands emphatically pledged to the principle that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, whether of the factory, the farm or the mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this difference should, of course, include the difference between the wages paid in this country and the wages paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable profit to the American producer."

Senator's Pledges to Constituents.

Senator Penrose told of the movement already under way by a Republican congress to revise tariff schedules to meet changed conditions, and in this connection he said:

"As a member of the senate committee, I pledge myself to sustain the protective principle so vital to the industrial prosperity of this great state of Pennsylvania.

"A harmonious and triumphant Republican party continued in power by an overwhelming vote of confidence on the part of the American people on election day in November next is better calculated to insure an immediate resumption of that extraordinary prosperity which began with the election of William McKinley in 1896, than can be hoped for by the most sanguine in the election of Bryan and the election of a Democratic house of representatives, with the record of the Democracy in the past for blundering and disaster in connection with the financial legislation of the country."

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EASTWARD

STATIONS.	6		2	4	120
			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.		11 37	7 12	8 00
Chemical Works,			○○	○○	○○
Bartville,			11 47	7 22	8 17
Roulette,			11 55	7 30	8 50
Knowlton's,			11 59	○○	○○
Mina,			12 05	7 40	9 10
Olmsted,			12 09	*7 44	○○
Coudersport,	Ar.		12 17	7 52	9
	Lv.	○○	12 25		
North Coudersport,		○○	*12 28		
Frink's,		*6 10	*12 35		
Colesburg,		6 17	12 42		
Seven Bridges,		*6 22	*12 47		
Raymonds,		6 32	12 57		
Gold,		6 37	1 02		
Newfield,		○○	1 06		
Newfield Junction,		6 47	1 15		
Perkins,		*6 50	*1 18		
Carpenter's,		○○	*1 22		
Crowell's,		*6 56	*1 25		
Ulysses,		7 05	1 35		
			A. M.	P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1			5
		A. M.			P. M.
Port Allegany,		9 10			4 55
Chemical works		○○			○○
Burtville,		8 57			4 42
Roulette,		8 50			4 35
Knowlton's,		○○			*4 30
Mina,		8 40			4 25
Olmsted,		*8 35			4 20
Coudersport,	Lv.	8 30		P. M.	4 15
	Ar	8 25			
North Coudersport,		○○			3 45
Frink's,		*8 13			3 38
Colesburg,		*8 06			3 31
Seven Bridges,		*8 02			3 24
Raymond's,		*7 52			*3 20
Gold,		7 48			*3 16
Newfield,		*7 44			*3 06
Newfield Junction,		7 40			2 58
Perkins,		*7 33			*2 44
Carpenter's,		*7 30			*2 40
Crowell's,		*7 27			*2 37
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 20			2 30

Trains 1 and 2 run daily between Coudersport and Port Allegany, all other trains run week days only.

* Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.
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Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.

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Yours truly

C. B. HOWARD & CO

HUNTING THE BUFFALO

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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ONE September I determined to take a short trip after bison. At that time I was staying in a cow camp a good many miles up the river from my ranch; there were then no cattle south of me, where there are now very many thousand head and the buffalo had been plentiful in the country for a couple of winters past, but the last of the herds had been destroyed or driven out six months before, and there were only a few stragglers left. It was one of my first hunting trips; previously I had shot with the rifle very little, and that only at deer or antelope. I took as a companion one of my best men, named Ferris (a brother of the Ferris already mentioned); we rode a couple of ponies, not very good ones, and each carried his roll of blankets and a very small store of food in a pack behind the saddle.

Leaving the cow-camp early in the morning, we crossed the Little Missouri and for the first ten miles threaded our way through the narrow defiles and along the tortuous divides of a great tract of Bad Lands. Although it was fall and the nights were cool the sun was very hot in the middle of the day, and we jogged along at a slow pace, so as not to tire our ponies. Two or three black-tail deer were seen, some distance off, and when we were a couple of hours on our journey, we came across the fresh track of a bull buffalo. Buffalo wander a great distance, for, though they do not go fast, yet they may keep travelling, as they graze, all day long; and though this one had evidently passed but a few hours before, we were not sure we would see him. His tracks were easily followed as long as he had kept to the soft creek bottom, crossing and recrossing the narrow wet ditch which wound its way through it; but when he left this and turned up a winding coulie that branched out in every direction, his hoofs scarcely made any marks in the hard ground. We rode up the ravine, carefully examining the soil for nearly half an hour, however; finally, as we passed the mouth of a little side coulie, there was a plunge and crackle through the bushes at its head, and a shabby-looking old bull bison galloped out of it and, without an instant's hesitation, plunged over a steep bank into a patch of rotten, broken ground which led around the base of a high butte. So quickly did he disappear that we had not time to dismount and fire. Spurring our horses we galloped up to the brink of the cliff down which he had plunged; it was remarkable that he should have gone down it unhurt. From where we stood we could see nothing; so, getting our horses over the broken ground as fast as possible, we ran to the butte and rode round it, only to see the buffalo come out of the broken land and climb up the side of another butte over a quarter of a mile off. In spite of his great weight and cumbersome, heavy-looking gait, he climbed up the steep bluff with ease and even agility, and when he had reached the ridge stood and looked back at us for a moment; while so doing he held his head high up, and at a distance his great shaggy mane and huge fore-quarter made him look lion-like. In another second he again went his way and made off; and, being very shy and accustomed to be chased by hunters, must have gone a long distance before stopping. We followed his trail for a while, until it got on such hard, rocky ground that his hoofs did not make any mark in the soil, and yet did not catch so much as a glimpse

Wheeling, he charged me with lowered horns.

It was late in the afternoon before we saw any game; then we made out in the middle of a large plain three black specks, which proved to be buffalo—old bulls. Our horses had come a good distance, under a hot sun, and as they had had no water except from the mud-hole in the morning they were in no condition for running. They were not very fast anyhow; so though the ground was unfavorable we made up our minds to try to creep up to the buffalo. We left the ponies in a hollow half a mile from the game and started off on our hands and knees, taking advantage of every sage-brush as cover. After a while we had to lie flat on our bodies and wriggle like snakes; and while doing this I blundered into a bed of cactus, and filled my hands with the spines. After taking advantage of every hollow, hillock, or sage-brush, we got within about a hundred and twenty-five or fifty yards of where the three bulls were unconsciously feeding, and as all between was bare ground I drew up and fired. It was the first time I ever shot at buffalo, and, confused by the bulk and shaggy hair of the beast, I aimed too far back at one that was standing nearly broadside on towards me. The bullet told on his body with a loud crack, the dust flying up from his hide; but it did not work him any immediate harm, or in the least hinder him from making off; and away went all three, with their tails up, disappearing over a slight rise in the ground.

Much disgusted, we trotted back to where the horses were picketed, jumped on them, a good deal out of breath, and rode after the flying game. We thought that the wounded one might turn out and leave the others; and so followed them, though they had over a mile's start. For some seven or eight miles we loped our jaded horses along at a brisk pace, occasionally seeing the buffalo far ahead; and finally, when the sun had just set, we saw that all three had come to a stand in a gentle hollow. There was no cover anywhere near them; and, as a last desperate resort, we concluded to try to run them on our worn-out ponies.

As we cantered toward them they faced us for a second and then turned round and made off, while with spurs and quirts we made the ponies put on a burst that enabled us to close in with the wounded one just about the time that the lessening twilight had almost vanished; while the rim of the full moon rose above the horizon. The pony I was on could barely hold its own, after getting up within sixty or seventy yards of the wounded bull; my companion, better mounted, forged ahead, a little to one side. The bull saw him coming and swerved from his course, and by cutting across I was able to get nearly up to him. The ground over which we were running was fearful, being broken into holes and ditches, separated by hillocks; in the dull light, and at the speed we were going, no attempt could be made to guide the horses, and the latter fagged out by their exertions, floundered and pitched forward at every stride, hardly keeping their legs. When up within twenty feet I fired my rifle, but the darkness, and especially the violent, labored motion of my pony, made me miss; I tried to get in closer, when suddenly up went the bull's tail, and wheeling, he charged me with lowered horns. My pony, frightened into momentary activity, spun round and tossed up his head; I was holding the rifle in both hands, and the pony's head, striking it, knocked it violently against my forehead, cutting quite a gash, from which, heated as I was, the blood poured into my eyes. Meanwhile the buffalo, passing me, charged my companion, and followed him as he made off, and, as the ground was very bad, for some little distance his lowered head was unpleasantly near the tired pony's tail. I tried to run in on him again, but my pony stopped short, dead beat; and by no spurring could I force him out of a slow trot. My companion jumped off and took a couple of shots at the buffalo, which missed in the dim moonlight; and to our unutterable chagrin the wounded bull labored off and vanished in the darkness. I made after him on foot in hopeless and helpless wrath, until he got out of sight.

So far the trip had certainly not been a success, although sufficiently varied as regards its incidents; we had been confined to moist biscuits for three days as our food; had been wet and cold at night, and sunburned till our faces peeled in the day; were hungry and tired, and had met with bad weather, and all kinds of accidents; in addition to which I had shot badly. But a man who is fond of sport, and yet is not naturally a good hunter, soon learns that if he wishes any success at all he must both keep in memory and put in practice Anthony Trollope's famous precept: "It's dogged as does it." And if he keeps doggedly on in his course the odds are heavy that in the end the longest lane will prove to have a turning. Such was the case on this occasion.

Shortly after mid-day we left the creek bottom, and skirted a ridge of broken buttes, cut up by gullies and winding ravines, in whose bottoms grew bunch grass. While passing near the mouth, and to leeward of one of these ravines, both ponies threw up their heads, and snuffed the air, turning their muzzles towards the head of the gully. Feeling sure that they had smelt some wild beast, either a bear or a buffalo, I slipped off my pony, and ran quickly but cautiously up along the valley. Before I had gone a hundred yards, I noticed in the soft soil at the bottom the round prints of a bison's hoofs; and immediately afterwards got a glimpse of the animal himself, as he fed slowly up the course of the ravine, some distance ahead of me. The wind was just right, and no ground could have been better for stalking. Hardly needing to bend down, I walked up behind a small sharp-crested hillock, and peeping over, there below me, not fifty yards off, was a great bison bull. He was walking along, grazing as he walked. His glossy fall coat was in fine trim, and shone in the rays of the sun; while his pride of bearing showed him to be in the lusty vigor of his prime.

As I rose above the crest of the hill, he held up his head and cocked his tail in the air. Before he could go off, I put the bullet in behind his shoulder. The wound was an almost immediately fatal one, yet with surprising agility for so large and heavy an animal, he

Before he could go off I put a bullet in behind the shoulder.

bounded up the opposite side of the ravine, heedless of two more balls, both of which went into his flank and ranged forwards, and disappeared over the ridge at a lumbering gallop, the blood pouring from his mouth and nostrils. We knew he could not go far, and trotted leisurely along on his bloody trail; and in the next gully we found him stark dead, lying almost on his back, having pitched over the side when he tried to go down it. His head was a remarkably fine one, even for a full buffalo. He was lying in a very bad position, and it was most tedious and tiresome work to cut it off and pack it out. The flesh of a cow or calf is better eating than is that of a bull; but the so-called hump meat—that is, the strip of steak on each side of the backbone—is excellent, and tender and juicy. Buffalo meat is with difficulty to be distinguished from ordinary beef. At any rate, the flesh of this bull tasted uncommonly good to us, for we had been without fresh meat for a week; and until a healthy, active man has been without it for some little time, he does not know how positively and almost painfully hungry for flesh he becomes, no matter how much farinaceous food he may have. And the very toil I had been obliged to go through, in order to procure the head, made me feel all the prouder of it when it was at last in my possession.

A Deceptive Attitude.

A scene that was more than farcical, declares M. A. P., occurred in the house of commons last season. Two of the most respectable members of the house were seen with their coats off and with a staid old policeman standing between them. They two had been downstairs to wash their hands and by some mischance had changed coats. They went into the house together. One of them, putting his hand into his coat pocket, pulled out an old brier pipe of very strong flavor. It was not his.

He looked at the coat, also that of his neighbor, and, turning to his friend, said:

"Excuse me, but I think you have put on my coat."

"I beg your pardon. I have done nothing of the kind."

"I think," replied the other member, "this is your pipe, and if you put your hand into the right hand pocket of the coat you are wearing you will find a cigar case."

"Dear me!" was the reply. "You certainly are right. What shall we do?"

"We cannot change in the house," observed the first member. "Let us go into the division lobby."

Here is where the policeman came in. Seeing the two facing each other and at the same time taking off their coats, the policeman feared the worst. He rushed up and, placing a hand on the shoulder of each, said:

"Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Not here, please!"

HUNTING THE ELK

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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ONE day Merrifield and I went out together and had a rather exciting chase after some bull elk. The previous evening, toward sunset, I had seen three bulls trotting off across an open glade toward a great stretch of forest and broken ground up near the foot of the rocky peaks. Next morning early we started off to hunt through this country. The walking was hard work, especially up and down the steep cliffs, covered with slippery pine needles; or among the windfalls, where the rows of dead trees lay piled up across one another in the wildest confusion. We saw nothing until we came to a large patch of burnt ground, where we at once found the soft, black soil marked up by elk hoofs; nor had we penetrated into it more than a few hundred yards before we came to tracks made but a few minutes before, and almost instantly afterward saw three bull elk, probably those I had seen on the preceding day. We had been running briskly up-hill through the soft, heavy loam, in which our feet made no noise, but slipped and sank deeply; as a consequence, I was all out of breath and my hand so unsteady that I missed my first shot.

Elk, however, do not vanish with the instantaneous rapidity of frightened deer, and these three trotted off in a direction quartering to us. I doubt if I ever went through more violent exertion than in the next ten minutes. We raced after them at full speed, opening fire; I wounded all three, but none of the wounds were immediately disabling. They trotted on and we panted afterwards, slipping on the wet earth, pitching headlong over charred stumps, leaping on dead logs that broke beneath our weight, more than once measuring our full length on the ground, halting and firing whenever we got a chance. At last one bull fell; we passed him by after the others which were still running up-hill. The sweat streamed into my eyes and made furrows in the sooty mud that covered my face, from having fallen full length down on the burnt earth; I sobbed for breath as I toiled at a shambling trot after them, as nearly done out as could well be. At this moment they turned down-hill. It was a great relief; a man who is too done up to go a steep up-hill can still run fast enough down; with a last spurt I closed in near enough to fire again; one elk fell; the other went off

Soon the venison steaks were broiling.

at a walk. We passed the second elk and I kept on alone after the third, not able to go at more than a slow trot myself, and too much winded to dare risk a shot at any distance. He got out of the burnt patch, going into some thick timber in a deep ravine; I closed pretty well, and rushed after him into a thicket of young evergreens. Hardly was I in when there was a scramble and bounce among them and I caught a glimpse of a yellow body moving out to one side; I ran out toward the edge and fired through the twigs at the moving beast. Down it went, but when I ran up, to my disgust I found that I had jumped and killed, in my haste, a black-tail deer, which must have been already roused by the passage of the wounded elk. I at once took up the trail of the latter again, but after a little while the blood grew less, and ceased, and I lost the track; nor could I find it, hunt as hard as I might. The poor beast could not have gone five hundred yards; yet we never found the carcass.

Then I walked slowly back past the deer I had slain by so curious a mischance, to the elk. The first one shot down was already dead. The second was only wounded, though it could not rise. When it saw us coming it sought to hide from us by laying its neck flat on the ground, but when we came up close it raised its head and looked proudly at us, the heavy mane bristling up on the neck, while its eyes glared and its teeth grated together. I felt really sorry to kill it. Though these were both well-known elks, their antlers, of ten points, were small, twisted, and ill-shaped; in fact hardly worth preserving, except to call to mind a chase in which during a few minutes I did as much downright hard work as it has often fallen to my lot to do. The burnt earth had blackened our faces and hands till we looked like negroes.

The finest bull, with the best head that I got, was killed in the midst of very beautiful and grand surroundings. We had been hunting through a great pine wood which ran up to the edge of a broad canyon-like valley, bounded by sheer walls of rock. There were fresh tracks of elk about, and we had been advancing up wind with even more than our usual caution when, on stepping out into a patch of open ground, near the edge of the cliff, we came upon a great bull, beating and thrashing his antlers against a young tree, about eighty yards off. He stopped and faced us for a second, his mighty antlers thrown in the air, as he held his head aloft. Behind him towered the tall and sombre pines, while at his feet the jutting crags overhung the deep chasm below, that stretched off between high walls of barren and snow-streaked rocks, the evergreens clinging to their sides, while along the bottom the rapid torrent gathered in places into black and sullen mountain lakes. As the bull turned to run I struck him just behind the shoulder; he reeled to the death-blow, but staggered gamely on a few rods into the forest before sinking to the ground, with my second bullet through his lungs.

Two or three days later than this I killed another bull, nearly as large, in the same patch of woods in which I had slain the first. A bear had been feeding on the carcass of the latter, and, after a vain effort to find his den, we determined to beat through the woods and try to start him up. Accordingly, Merrifield, the teamster, and myself took parallel courses some three hundred yards apart, and started at one end to walk through to the other. I doubt if the teamster much wished to meet a bear alone (while nothing would have given Merrifield more hearty and unaffected enjoyment than to have encountered an entire family), and he gradually edged in pretty close to me. Where the woods became pretty open I saw him suddenly lift his rifle and fire, and immediately afterwards a splendid bull elk trotted past in front of me, evidently untouched, the teamster having missed. The elk ran to the other side of two trees that stood close together some seventy yards off, and stopped for a moment to look round. Kneeling down I fired at the only part of his body I could see between the two trees, and sent a bullet into his flank. Away he went, and I after, running in my moccasins over the moss and pine needles for all there was in me. If a wounded elk gets fairly started he will go at a measured trot for many hours, and even if mortally hurt may run twenty miles before falling; while at the same time he does not start off at full speed, and will often give an active hunter a chance for another shot as he turns and changes his course preparatory to taking a straight line. So I raced along after the elk at my very best speed for a few hundred feet, and then got another shot as he went across a little glade, injuring his hip somewhat. This made it all right for me, and another hundred yards' burst took me up to where I was able to put a ball in a fatal spot, and the grand old fellow sank down and fell over on his side.

No sportsman can ever feel much keener pleasure and self-satisfaction than when, after a successful stalk and good shot, he walks up to a grand elk lying dead in the cool shade of the great evergreens, and looks at the massive and yet finely moulded form, and at the mighty antlers which are to serve in the future as the trophy and proof of his successful skill. Still-hunting the elk on the mountains is as noble a kind of sport as can well be imagined; there is nothing more pleasant and enjoyable, and at the same time it demands that the hunter shall bring into play many manly qualities. There have been few days of my hunting life that were so full of unalloyed happiness as were those spent on the Bighorn range. From morning till night I was on foot, in cool, bracing air, now moving silently through the vast, melancholy pine forests, now treading the brink of high, rocky precipices, always amid the most grand and beautiful scenery; and always after as noble and lordly game as is to be found in the Western world.

Since writing the above I killed an elk near my ranch; probably the last of his race that will ever be found in our neighborhood. It was just before the fall round-up. An old hunter, who was under some obligation to me, told me that he had shot a cow elk and had seen the tracks of one or two others not more than twenty-five miles off, in a place where the cattle rarely wandered. Such a chance was not to be neglected and, on the first free day, one of my Elk-horn foremen, Will Dow by name, and myself, took our hunting horses and started off, accompanied by the ranch wagon, in the direction of the probable haunts of the doomed deer. Towards nightfall we struck a deep spring pool, near by the remains of an old Indian encampment. It was at the head of a great basin, several miles across, in which we believed the game to lie. The wagon was halted and we pitched camp; there was plenty of dead wood, and soon the venison steaks were broiling over the coals raked from beneath the crackling cottonwood logs, while in the narrow valley the ponies grazed almost within the circle of the flickering fire-light. It was in the cool and pleasant month of September; and long after going to bed we lay awake under the blankets watching the stars that on clear nights always shine with such intense brightness over the lonely Western plains.

We were up and off by the gray of the morning. It was a beautiful hunting day; the sundogs hung in the red dawn; the wind hardly stirred over the crisp grass; and though the sky was cloudless yet the weather had that queer, smoky, hazy look that it is most apt to take on during the time of the Indian summer. From a high spur of the table-land we looked out far and wide over a great stretch of broken country, the brown of whose hills and valleys was varied everywhere by patches of dull red and vivid yellow, tokens that the trees were already putting on the dress with which they greet the mortal ripening of the year. The deep and narrow but smooth ravines running up towards the edges of the plateaus were heavily wooded, the bright green tree-tops rising to a height they rarely reach in the barren plains-country; and the rocky sides of the sheer gorges were clad with a thick growth of dwarfed cedars, while here and there the trailing Virginia creepers burned crimson among their sombre masses.

There was a crash and movement in the timber below me.

We hunted stealthily up-wind, across the line of the heavily timbered coulies. We soon saw traces of our quarry; old tracks at first, then the fresh footprints of a single elk—a bull, judging by the size—which had come down to drink at a mirey alkali pool, its feet slipping so as to leave the marks of the false hoofs in the soft soil. We hunted with painstaking and noiseless care for many hours; at last as I led old Manitou up to look over the edge of a narrow ravine, there was a crash and movement in the timber below me, and immediately afterwards I caught a glimpse of a great bull elk trotting up through the young trees as he gallantly breasted the steep hill-side opposite. When clear of the woods, and directly across the valley from me, he stopped and turned half round, throwing his head in the air to gaze for a moment at the intruder. My bullet struck too far back, but, nevertheless, made a deadly wound, and the elk went over the crest of the hill at a wild, plunging gallop. We followed the bloody trail for a quarter of a mile, and found him dead in a thicket. Though of large size, he yet had but small antlers, with few points.

The Sphinx and Success.

The ambitious young man approached the sphinx and said, "Oh, tell me, what rule makes for success!"

"I will, sir," said the sphinx, with a slight smile. "No man is a success alone. He must have his associates, his assistants. Select a capable general manager and make him responsible to you for everything. Choose for him a lieutenant, holding him responsible to your general manager. For the lieutenant get a division superintendent under command of the lieutenant, under him an assistant, and under him an assistant, and under the assistant-assistant a helper, each in turn responsible to the one above. Follow this to the last and lowest man. You yourself have no worry, no frets, and need only to draw the dividends. You may even live in Europe."

"But," asked the ambitious young man, puzzled, "how am I to be able to select the right men?"

And then the sphinx smiled broadly.